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Selections.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. SHANNON AND THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF STATE.

To his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, *October* 31, 1844.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government, has had the honor to receive the note of the 14th instant, addressed to him by his Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, protesting solemnly, by order of his Government, as well against the invasion of the territory of Texas which the Government of the Mexican Republic has determined to make, as against the manner in which it is proposed to be carried out.

As the object of the note, which thoroughly reveals the deceit with which Mexico has so long been treated, is to cause a suspension of the projected hostilities against the colonists and revolters of that province, while the working of annexing it to the United States is being consummated, the undersigned, in repelling the protest, finds himself under the necessity of examining the justice on which it is founded.

For this purpose he must be permitted to establish certain facts which it is proper to bear constantly in mind, in order to be able to decide with accuracy the right by which the American Government has resolved to interfere in this business.

Admitting that the first colonists of Texas established themselves in the territory under grants from the Spanish Government, confirmed by Mexico after her independence, and at a later period by the State of Cohiula and Texas, the undersigned must call forcibly for the attention of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, to the very essential circumstances that, in the declaration and act of independence of Texas, those who figured as the leaders were almost all from the United States—as were also the General and others who composed the army that fought under the standard of Texas in the battle of San Jacinto; and that in many parts of the United States, meetings were held publicly to provide, and they did actually provide, men, arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores, to aid the so-called Texans in sustaining their cause. If at that time it could have been believed that it was intended only to obtain its independence of Mexico, it has since clearly appeared that the point aimed at was to separate that rich and extensive territory from the power of its legitimate sovereign in order to annex it to the United States; a measure of policy, which, as is expressly said in the note of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, "has been long cherished, and believed indispensable for the safety and welfare of the United States, and for these reasons has been invariably pursued by all parties of that republic, and by all administrations for the last twenty years." Does not this open confession, in connection with the public and notorious facts which the undersigned has briefly referred to, show that the declaration of independence by Texas, and the demand of its annexation to the United States are the work of the Government, and citizens of the latter, being interested in making this acquisition which they have considered for the last twenty years indispensable for the safety and welfare of their republic?

And such being the case, can it be considered just, the right by which they pretend to interfere in this matter, and prevent the Mexican Government from reconquering an important part of its territory, while the question of its annexation to their Republic is pending? In order to justify an interference of this kind, it would be necessary to recognize solemnly, in every country of the earth, the right to take possession of the lands of their neighbors, first peopling them with their own citizens, then making them refuse obedience to the territorial authorities, and proclaim their independence aiding them effectively to sustain it; and finally asking the incorporation of the occupied territory with that of the country to which the citizens belong. Such is the position in which the United States stand with regard to Texas. The North American Government may deceive itself in this matter with its fictions, but it cannot deceive the world, which, acquainted with the circumstances adduced by the undersigned, and having before them the note of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, which is very important to make more clearly apparent the justice which Mexico has on this point, will see that the declaration of independence by Texas, made and sanctioned almost entirely by citizens of North America, not repressed by their own Government, but rather aided by it, and by the Southern States of that Republic, had no other object than that of aggrandizing the United States by the annexing the territory of Texas, endeavoring to give an appearance of honesty to the spoliation which it has attempted to commit upon this nation, by pretended rights which they seek to ground on antecedent circumstances, originated on purpose by the Southern people and the Government of the United States.

Who does not see that this independence has been effected, and that it is sustained now with so much warmth and energy in the note of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, only because it was wanted to make of the Texans an independent and sovereign nation in order to give them the right of making treaties, and by this means of annexing themselves to the Republic, which the so-called President of the Mexican province, and the other authorities which govern there, came from? The artifice, as well as the arguments on which it is grounded, might surprise those who are not acquainted with the facts, or with the contents of the note which the undersigned has the honor to answer; but all who are acquainted with the before mentioned circumstances can but agree that by those means only it has endeavored to give an appearance of justice to what the laws of nations and the relations of good neighborhood highly reprobate.

Was not President Jackson, one of the partisans most in favor of Annexation, and who has been gravely charged with having ordered General Houston to Texas in order to carry out his design, constrained by truth and justice, to confess, in a message addressed to the House of Representatives, in December, 1836,—and this when only the recognition of the independence was agitated,—that an act like this now contemplated, would be regarded as a grave injustice towards Mexico, and that the United States would be subject to the severest censure, inasmuch as the Texans had emigrated from them, and were procuring their recognition with the manifest intention of obtaining their incorporation with the United States? This confession, being no less than that of the Government of that Republic, whilst it corroborates what has been said, as to the independence of Texas having been effected by emigrants from North America, with the object of annexing it to their country, serves to place in a clear light the assertion of the undersigned, that it was intended to give to the occupation of Texas by the United States, a turn which might take from it, in some measure, the odium of a barefaced usurpation; giving it the appearance of having obtained it by the express consent of a people, which had succeeded in emancipating itself from its mother country, and attained its independence by its sword and valor.

Thus the Texans who proclaimed the independence of Texas being emigrants from the United States; there being no doubt that they were openly protected by the United States in their rebellion against them with so much generosity; it being public and notorious that this same Government which feigned a respect for the opinion of the world, fearing that a recognition of Texas by the United States would be censured as a grave injustice towards Mexico, was the first to acknowledge its independence, knowing that it had been proclaimed only for the purpose of annexing that Mexican province to the Republic of the North; and it appearing afterwards that this same Government of the United States and a considerable portion of their people openly and without any veil, were working zealously for the annexation of Texas to the United States, to the extreme point of having solicited a renewal of the proposition for incoporation, when there was no necessity for such request, because the Texans and North Americans being the same people all had the same interests and sympathies; and in fine furnishing the history of the question between the countries as many data as could be desired to prove that the independence of Texas is the work of the Government and the Southern people, and effected only in order that they might possess themselves of its rich and extensive lands. How have they the courage to present it as a thing in which they have had no part, and to ascribe, to the strangers who proclaimed the same titles which the Mexicans had, owners as they were, by every right of the territory in which they were born.

But it will be said, that having been invited to establish themselves in that province, they settled in it under the federal system which then governed the Mexican Republic, and that this being dissolved by force of arms, they had the right to separate from Mexico; especially as the Constitution of 1824 had authorized them to become an independent State when they should have the necessary elements.

To answer this, it must be borne in mind, that the citizens of the United States who proclaimed the independence of Texas, with the exception perhaps of the Colonists, went there not to remain subject to the Mexican Republic, but to annex it to their country; strengthening by these means, the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, and opening a new field for the execrable system of negro slavery. That they never submitted to the Mexican law, but lived as they pleased,—and when they thought they were all to erect themselves into a State of the Confederation, in order to regulate their affairs in their own way; they formed their own Constitution, which was not approved by the general administration of the Republic, because the act wanted the requisites prescribed by the fundamental law. This, added to the decree for the suppression of Slavery, and the measures adopted to make them submit to laws which they disdained, initiated them, and prepared them to raise the standard of rebellion against the national authority.

An insurrection, in fact, took place, and finding afterwards a pretext in the change of the Federal Constitution, the provisions of which they never observed, except when it suited them, they took advantage of this to push ahead their revolutionary movement, perversely regardless of the right of the nation to change its institutions, when it suits its convenience, proclaimed their independence, and hence comes their annexation to the United States; which last has been the true object of their coming to Texas, and as appeared by the note of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the mark at which all parties and all administrations of that Republic have aimed for the last twenty years. Does not this plainly manifest a system of deceit constantly practised towards Mexico, and destroy every appearance of right by which is sought to color the rebellion of the colonists of Texas?

On the other hand, the independence promised to that province, by the Federal Constitution, was it, perchance, that it might separate itself from the Republic, when it had the necessary population, and annex itself to a foreign nation? By examining that code, it will be seen that it only promised to make it an independent State, in its interior administration, not to emancipate itself from the national sovereignty, which all the States are bound to recognize and respect. Besides, what has a nation to do with the institutions of its neighbors, or by what right can it take to itself forever the lands of others, merely because the Constitutional forms of the country which received them have been changed?

It may be said that they have established their independence, and they having sufficient means to sustain it, they ought to be recognized as an independent nation, with the right to make treaties, and by means of these, to annex themselves to the power which suits them best, and which is willing to admit them into its union. But the undersigned will repeat here, what he has before said of the artifice by which the Government and people of the South of the United States have brought about the present condition of Texas, in order to form a plausible argument by which to support the acquisition of that territory, which "for the last twenty years, has been considered indispensable by all parties and all administrations of that Republic." It is not the so-called Texans who have been able to effect the independence of that province, nor is it them who are able to conduct it to the end. It is the Southern people of the United States who have done the whole; not for the purpose of making Texas an independent nation, but in order to annex it, with some appearance of justice, to their own territory. The note which the undersigned is answering, is a proof of the inability of the Texans; for if their resources were sufficient to sustain them against the power of the Mexican Republic, there would have been no occasion for the Government of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, to place itself so openly on their side; tearing away at once the veil with which, for a long time, it has sought to cover its intrigues and designs.

Passing now to the matter of that belief, which it is said generally prevails in the United States, that Texas was embraced in the cession of Louisiana, by France, to that Republic in 1803, the undersigned would ask, can that be sufficient to invalidate later treaties confirmed with the requisite solemnities? By the one which was concluded and signed at Washington, 22d February, 1819, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Spain, the province of Texas was recognized as an integral part of the Spanish possessions, and if it is now said that it was improperly surrendered, and if it is pretended to found on such a belief, a right superior to that given by the treaty referred to, what security can public conventions have hereafter? Since it is easy to alledge against all some pre-existing right improperly surrendered or transferred. Could not Spain avail herself of the same reason, and with better claim, to dispute with the United States, the possession of Louisiana. When Spain gave up that country to France, which latter sold it for eighty millions to the American Government, did not Spain, by the treaty of the 1st October, 1800, reserve the right of preference in case France should undertake to alienate it? And had the United States the previous consent of Spain in making this important acquisition? Far from this, the matter was negotiated without giving Spain any notice, and when it came to her knowledge, she complained bitterly, and for the space of a year refused to approve the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. What then would the United States say, if in spite of a solemn approval, the Cabinet of Madrid should now come forward to claim that the cession had been improperly made, and that the territory which had been clandestinely transferred, ought to be restored to her?

Would they fail to alledge the conventional right resulting from the treaty of approval, as a peremptory reason for opposing the pretensions of Spain? Mexico does the same now, resting not only on the treaty of Washington, 22d of February, 1819, but on that of 12th of January, 1828, between the plenipotentiaries of this Republic and the United States; afterwards solemnly ratified by the high contracting powers. In both, it was agreed to mark the line of division, so that Texas should not belong to the United States, but first to Spain and afterwards to Mexico—as succeeding the former in her right. In neither are found any reservations which might give the American Government the titles which it appears she pretends to found on a belief contrary to solemn conventions; on the contrary, in both are found express and positive renunciations of that territory in favor of Spain and this Republic, as appears by Article 3d of the treaty of Washington, and 2d of that of Mexico.

Considering this belief, that the territory of Texas belongs to them, has been entertained, as has been said, by all parties and Governments of the United States for the last twenty years, is it not surprising, that in the year '28 they should have agreed by the ratification of the treaty of boundaries with Spain, to recognize that province as an integral part of the Mexican Republic? Why, if they had good reason then, did they not amend the defect of the first treaty, and, at least, make some slight reservation by which to support the right, which they now assume, and which they pretend to enforce?

It is equally surprising that an attempt is also made to found on the safety of the United States, the right to take up a fertile and extensive province belonging to a neighboring nation, and recognized as an integral part of it by solemn treaties.

If this argument can prevail, few people can be safe and tranquil in the possession of their respective territories, for the strong might swallow up the weak, by alledging the right of their own safety. The United States, after taking possession of Texas, might, under the same title, appropriate to themselves the other frontier departments of the Mexican Republic, if they did not take, at once, the territory embraced between the rivers Bravo del Norte and Colorado, which empties into the sea of California.

Mexico, threatened with these new and transcendent misfortunes, especially having a powerful reason to fear them in the not over faithful conduct which the Government and Southern people of the United States have observed towards her in the matter of Texas, how can she disregard on this point her own right of safety, founded on better titles than those which the Republic of his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, may alledge to guard against the influence, which she believed to be sinister, of Great Britain, upon the welfare and prosperity of their people? For if the Government of Mr. Tyler wishes to consult the safety of its country, by taking to itself a foreign territory, the Mexican nation claims to provide for its own, by sustaining a province, which, by every right belongs to it. If the former seeks to rid itself of a troublesome neighbor, the latter, while it contributes to the views of the former, endeavors to save various other departments which are threatened, and even the nationality of its country. In short, if the one aspires to find more land to sustain it with the slavery of an unhappy branch of the human family, the other strives, by preserving what is its own, to diminish the aliment which the former desires for so detestable a traffic. Let the world say which of the two has justice and reason on its side.

In coming to the charge which is made against the Government, for the manner in which it proposes to conduct the war against the so-called Texans, the undersigned will say that this harshness has been originated by the policy of the Government and Southern population of the United States which has not conformed to the relations of a good neighborhood, or the consideration due to the rights of a friendly people. For, if instead of having fomented in the citizens of the United States, established in Texas, a spirit of rebellion against the territorial Government, they had made the latter understand, decisively and efficaciously, that they could not count, in any event, upon aid from their country to sustain their undertaking; if the neutrality which President Jackson inculcated in the message of 8th December, 1835, as a duty of the United States, in the civil contest between Mexico and Texas, had not been an empty formality, and the United States had then refused what were called strong temptations and powerful incentives to protect the Texans, it is almost certain that they would not have dared to rebel, much less to have declared their independence. The war would not have taken place, and if it had broken out, the noble and faithful conduct of the United States, if such as it ought to have been, would have inspired confidence, and the contest would not have been carried on with such passion, nor would it have reached the height to which it was carried by the co-operation of the administration of Messrs. Jackson and Tyler, and the Southern people of the United States.

It is from this cause that the Mexican Goverment has seen, and still sees, a fire, whose flames it had sought, and is still seeking, to smother by all the means in its power, those who have provoked it by conducting themselves in an unfaithful manner, being answerable for all the evils which have originated from that source.

Besides, can the means which a Government uses to compel a rebellious province to its duty, give a right to a neighboring nation to prevent, with arms in hand, the reconquest of it; and, under this pretext, to appropriate to itself the disputed territory? The undersigned has said that the colonists of Texas, without the assistance of the Government, and Southern people of the United States, would not have rebelled, or have had means sufficient to sustain their independence. Nevertheless, supposing the fact to be that the inhabitants of the rebellious province had succeeded in withdrawing themselves from the dominion of the Mexican Republic, and that they had sufficient resources to protect themselves against her attacks, ought not the United States to confine themselves to recognizing the independence of Texas, and if it was contemplated to carry on the war in a manner not conformable to the usages generally adopted, to interpose their good offices to regulate it, in accordance with the laws of humanity, which are little respected in the United States, and to prevent the occurrence of those evils which President Tyler affects to fear? Why not act in this matter the same as the other powers which have recognized the independence of Texas, without attempting to hinder the Mexican Government in using its rights over the rebellious territory?

Is it because the Government of the United States has compromised itself with Texas, by asking anew the annexation, and because, under this view its honor cannot permit another to suffer in its stead? It is hardly creditable that one very grave fault should serve as a reason for committing a greater: and still less, that there should not be some disguise in mentioning it in a public document which is to be known to the civilized world. If honor does not permit the American Government to let another suffer in its stead, no more has honor permitted it to recognize the independence of Texas, as was declared in the message of '36, and still less did honor permit it to invite the Texans to renew their proposition for annexation, betraying so openly the faith which it owes to a neighboring and friendly people, and the repeated protestations of good faith with which it has endeavored to tranquilize them.

But inasmuch as the conduct of the United States has been improper, why, instead of consummating a work reprobated by universal morality, do they not recede, giving a full satisfaction to the friendly power whose rights they have outraged, using their influence with her in a friendly manner to calm her just indignation against the rebels whom they have entangled; and to negotiate, so that by the latter acknowledging their lawful sovereign, they may obtain his indulgence and exclusive legislation which may satisfy their wants. Mexico has manifested the best disposition for this, but as the object in view is to annex to the United States the province of Texas, the acquisition of which has been considered as indispensable and necessary for the last twenty years, by all parties and administrations of that Republic; this is all that they care for, having brought about a situation that may give some appearance of justice to an act which can in no manner be justified.

Now, if this management has been made in good faith—if the conduct of the two administrations, and the Southern people of the United States, who have proposed to dismember the territory of the Mexican Republic, has been conformable or not to the laws of nations, and the relations of friendship which the Government of the undersigned has endeavored to preserve with them, the civilized world will decide. And the Northern part of the same United States, on whose good faith Mexico relies, will it is entitled, and which its actual government strives to wrest from it, presenting it as an accomplice, in a policy which is repugnant to the nobleness of its sentiments.

It results then from what has been said, that what the American Government alledges to hinder Mexico from recovering the province of Texas, is, when thoroughly analyzed, a manifest violation of the rights of nations, because it reduces itself to this; that the American Government should be allowed to consummate the usurpation of a great part of the territory of a friendly power, for which it has been working twenty years, reserving the expedient in order to get possession of it, if in the mean time it was not obtained by friendly negotiation; and on the other hand the right of the Republic to lands referred to being unquestionable, its ownership and dominion having been solemnly recognized by the Government of the United States, the Government of Mexico cannot and ought not to cease laboring to reincorporate Texas with her own territory. For these reasons the undersigned is ordered to repel the protest, which is now made to his Government, and to manifest to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, that the President of the United States is much mistaken if he supposes that Mexico can yield to the threat addressed to her, exceeding as it does the powers given him by the fundamental code of his nation.

The Government of the undersigned has not sought, nor does it seek, to interrupt the relations of friendship, which it desires in good faith to cultivate with that Republic, notwithstanding its having failed so greatly in the point under discussion, to the extent of declaring almost openly, that for the last twenty years it has been deceiving them with protestations of good faith, but afterwards it has sought, with the consent of Mexico or by force, to get possession of one of its most extensive and fertile departments. Mexico then lays all this aside for the present, but she does not set aside, nor will she ever lay aside, the subjecting to the national union of a territory which belongs to her by every title; and if, in the exercise of a right which no one can take offence at, the Government of the United States should undertake to carry into effect the threat which it has made, changing the relation betwen the two countries, the responsibility of the consequences which may grow out of it will be theirs, and not that of the Mexican Government, which will confine itself to repelling unjust aggressions. The undersigned reiterates to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, assurances of highest consideration.

MANUEL CRESCENCIO REJON.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, Nov. 4, 1844.

To his Excellency, M. C. Rejon, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c. of the Mexican Republic:

The subscriber, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has received and read with surprise the note of his Excellency, M. C. Rejon, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, dated the 31st ultimo, which was designed as a reply to a note of the subscriber of the 15th of the same month, protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas by Mexico, and against the manner in which it was to be conducted.

The undersigned cannot hold communication with the Government of Mexico, except in terms respectful to himself and to the Government and people which he has the honor to represent. The note of his Excellency, Senor Rejon, accuses, with reiteration, in terms most grossly offensive, the Government of the United States with deceit, artifice, intrigues, and designs of a dishonorable character, and of shameless usurpation. It further imputes to Gen. Jackson, that he sent to Texas, while he was President of the United States, Gen. Houston with the secret purpose and dishonorable design of exciting the people to revolt, with the view of procuring the annexation of the said territory to the United States. These imputations are founded in part, upon misrepresentation of the note of the undersigned so gross and palpable, and it is repeated with such frequency, and in language so offensive, as to manifest a design deliberately to insult the people and Government of the United States. To these imputations, so unfounded, made in language so insulting, and with the same object, the undersigned cannot reply: he has, therefore, no other alternative than to request that the note be withdrawn.

The undersigned, proposing to despatch by a special messenger, who will set out from here immediately, communications to his Government, and as the future relations which may subsist between the United States and Mexico may depend on the representations which may then guide his Government, he begs that an immediate reply may be made to this note. The undersigned, &c.

WILSON SHANNON.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, *November* 6, 1844.

To his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America:

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Relations, &c. has received the note of his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. of the 4th instant, relative to the letter of the undersigned, dated the 31st of October last, repelling the protest which his Excellency made against the invasion of Texas by the Mexican Government, and the mode in which it was intended to be accomplished.

The course of conduct pursued by the Government and Southern people of the United States in the question of the said province, belonging to this Republic, having been very irregular, the undersigned has not been surprised that when the question was placed in its true point of view, stripped of the embarrassments in which it had been sought to disguise it, the American Legation has not chosen to enter upon it—setting up the pretext that it is not permitted to maintain communications with this Government except upon terms respectful to the Legation, and the Government and people which it represents. And, in fact, to what other cause can be attributed this exclusive solicitude which his Excellency, Wilson Shannon, manifests to demand for himself, his Government, and his people—diverting attention from the true question—those tokens of respect which he has denied to the Mexican Republic and its Government, which he has so many times, in his note of the 14th of October, denominated barbarous? Is it that the Government of the United States is superior in dignity, or does its Legation possess the right of falling short in so grave a manner in its intercourse with a Government to whom it has refused those observations, which are due, as a matter of courtesy, to private individuals?

Mexico could with justice advance a claim for reparation of these injuries, and would very easily obtain it, if the American Government, in place of desiring to cultivate relations of good understanding and friendship, did not seek for opportunities to shift or change the issues—provoking a rupture which the Government of the undersigned has endeavored, and will still endeavor, to avoid. This Government would have been able to return insult for insult, employing the same language, haughtily discourteous, which characterized the two former notes of the American Embassy, more particularly the last one; but it knows too well what is due to itself, in seeking to shield itself from opprobrium in the eyes of the world on a question in which justice and reason are on its side.

If Mexico has been compelled to refer to important acts by which to show the disloyalty of two administrations and the Southern people of the United States, it was because no other resource was left by which to make her rights palpable, as well as the injustice by which it is sought to wrest from her an important portion of her territory, the acquisition of which had been thought necessary by all parties and administrations of the American Republic for the last twenty years, as is proved by the note of the American Legation, of the 14th of October last. Nevertheless, the Mexican Government has aimed to limit itself to that which was necessary to make itself understood in the matter, manifesting always in its discussions the consideration due to the majority of the American people, from whose representatives it looks for satisfaction for the want of respect exhibited in this matter by the actual President of the Republic, and whose respectable Senate and distinguished men, like Adams and Clay, have given to Mexico proofs of their justification of her course.

Thus, the Government of the undersigned, far from finding any motive to withdraw the note which it directed to the American Legation on the 31st ultimo, the more the subject is considered, the more it is convinced of the necessity of allowing it to stand in the terms in which it was transmitted, feeling that it has not exaggerated those facts which it has used to expose to the world the system of falsehood which has been pursued towards Mexico for twenty years, and which the note of the American Legation of the 14th of October abundantly corroborates.

For the reasons above expressed, the undersigned has instructions to insist upon his note, in every particular, and at the same time to repeat that if it should happen that the actual Government of the United States, by encroachments upon the rights of Mexico, interrupts the relations of friendship which the Government of this Republic has sought, and will seek in good faith to maintain, the Mexican Administration, accepting the hard conditions which it is forced to adopt, will repel the unjust aggression made upon it, and hold the Government of President Tyler responsible for all the evils which may ensue.

The undersigned reiterates with these reasons to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

MANUEL CRESCENCIO REJON.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER OF MR. HOAR.

CHARLESTON, 28th Nov. 1844.

SIR:—Your Excellency is already informed of remonstrances made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the arrest and imprisonment of her citizens in South Carolina, against whom the commission of no crime is alledged. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently passed a resolve, authorizing the Governor of that State to appoint an agent "for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and the names of citizens of Massachusetts who have heretofore been, or may be, during the period of the engagement of the Agent, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime." The agent is also authorized to bring and prosecute one or more suits in behalf of any citizen that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed me Agent of that State, to execute the purposes above mentioned; and I arrived in this city this morning, for that purpose. I do not know that your Excellency will consider it proper in any way to notice this subject, yet propriety seemed to require this communication.

With great respect, your
Excellency's obedient servant,
SAMUEL HOAR.

To his Excellency, J. H. HAMMOND,
Governor of South Carolina.

Whereupon the Governor sent the following Message to the Legislature:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, NO. III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, 30th Nov. 1844.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The accompanying communication was received by the last mail, and I deem it proper that it should be laid before you for your information. It will be seen that the State of Massachusetts has appointed a Special Agent to reside in this State, for the purpose of contesting, by a series of law suits, a long standing law of a peculiar character, which is deemed of vital importance to the security of our property, and the peace of our citizens. She has also appropriated a fund for the purpose of defraying the expense of the litigation. These facts I gather only from the communication of her Agent, which is transmitted to you. I have received no notification from the authorities of the State. It is for you to determine whether any, or what measures should be taken to maintain the police regulations of this State within her limits.

J. H. HAMMOND.

Whereupon the following resolutions were moved in the Senate by Mr. De Treville:

Whereas, Information has been received that the State of Massachusetts has recently appointed and sent to the city of Charleston a Special Agent, with instructions and authority to institute proceedings at her expense in the Courts of the United States, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a certain act of this State, passed on the 19th day of December, Anno Domini 1835, entitled, "An act more effectually to prevent Free Negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes."

And whereas, We have always regarded the aforesaid law as a necessary measure for the security of our property, and the peace and good order of society; and recent indications have not only proved that we were not mistaken, but that nothing short of the most rigid enforcement of the said law to its very letter can save us from the insidious policy and practice of the Abolitionists:

Therefore, Resolved, That while we admit the right of the State of Massachusetts to elevate the descendants of the African race to the rank or status of free white persons, and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which the most favored of her citizens enjoy *within* her *own* limits, we deny that she has any right to require us to extend to such of them as may enter *our* limits the immunities and privileges which are secured by the Constitution of the United States to her free white citizens alone.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina ought not to submit to any dictation, either from a sister State or from the Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such vital importance to herself as the government of her colored population; and should the aforesaid Act be declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Federal Courts, the principle of self-preservation will, nevertheless, compel her citizens, at every expense of life and property, to uphold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement of the said law, according to its very letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the conduct of the State of Massachusetts in attempting to procure, by Federal Legislation, the repeal of a law which was intended to be and is a barrier between the slave and the emissaries of the Abolitionists, is an unwarrantable and gross insult to the people of this State.

A Committee afterward reported the following:

SOUTH-CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations upon the communication of the Governor transmitting a letter from Samuel Hoar, an agent from the State of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter, addressed to him by Samuel Hoar, an agent of the State of Massachusetts for certain purposes, submitted the following report:

By an act passed on the 19th day of December, 1835, the General Assembly attempted to guard against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into this State upon principles of public policy affecting her safety and her most vital interests. The right of excluding from her territories conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety, is essential to every Government. It is everywhere exercised by independent states, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which forbids to South Carolina the right, or relieves this Legislature of the duty of providing for the public safety.

Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the midst of us, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to our peace. This agent comes here, not as a citizen of the United States; but as the emissary of a foreign government, hostile to our domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting our internal police. We should be insensible to every dictate of prudence if we consented to the residence of such a missionary, or shut our eyes to the consequences of this interference with our domestic concerns.

The union of these States was formed for the purpose among other things, of ensuring domestic tranquillity and providing for the common defence, and, in consideration thereof, this State yielded the right to keep troops and ships-of-war in time of peace without the consent of Congress; but, while thus consenting to be disarmed, she has, in no part of the Constitutional compact surrendered her right of internal government and police, and, on the contrary thereof, has expressly reserved all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States.

The State of Massachusetts denominates as citizens those persons for whose protection her tender solicitude has devised this extraordinary mission; yet, if it were admitted that they are citizens of that State, your Committee cannot suppose that she will challenge for them greater rights, immunities, and privileges within our territories than are enjoyed by persons of the same class in South Carolina.

But your Committee deny that they are citizens within the meaning of the Constitution, nor did Massachusetts herself treat as citizens persons of this class residing within her limits, either at the adoption of the Constitution or since; but on the contrary, they were subjected to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants were exempt.

Your Committee cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the Southern States, in plain violation of the national compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent state.

Resolved, That free Negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed, and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to expel from our territory the said Agent, after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

WM. F. DE SAUSSURE, Chairman.

December 4th, 1844.

The foregoing report and resolutions were this day agreed to by the House of Representatives, and were concurred in by the Senate.

WM. E. MARTIN, Clerk of the Senate.

December 5th, 1844.

The following proceedings took place in the House on the 6th:

The Senate returned to the House the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, with the resolutions accompanying, in reference to the agency of Samuel Hoar, from the State of Massachusetts, with their almost unanimous consent.

Mr. —— submitted a resolution, requesting the Governor to transmit to the Governors of the slaveholding States, the report and resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations, and the action of the Legislature thereon, having reference to the agency of Samuel Hoar, from the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Blakely moved to amend the resolution, so as to include all the States.

Mr. Stuart moved further to amend by inserting the words "except Massachusetts." These gentlemen supported their amendments, and other gentlemen addressed the House, when a message from the Senate was received on the same subject. The resolution before the House, and amendments, were taken up. The resolution introduced into that body recommended that the Governor be requested forthwith to transmit to the Governor of Louisiana, and the other slaveholding States, the report and resolutions of the Committe on Federal Relations of the House, on the communication from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a letter from Samuel Hoar, agent from Massachusetts, to which the Senate had agreed. Several amendments were offered on the resolutions of the Senate, and finally the House agreed to send a message to the Senate, asking leave to amend the message from that body, so that it would read "to the Governors of the different States and Territories," &c. to which was returned a message of concurrence.

Mr. Heary submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be authorized and requested to issue his proclamation to the citizens of that State and our co-States, setting forth, distinctly and strongly, the grounds on which South Carolina, in reference to the action of the Legislature in the matter of the Massachusetts commission, sent to this State, with the avowed object of questioning the constitutionality of, and attempting to defeat, our Police Regulations.

The resolution was laid on the table, after some remarks by Mr. Memminger and Mr. Middleton. Mr. Stuart introduced sundry resolutions, prefaced by a preamble, which accompanied sundry resolutions submitted by Mr. Colcock, and with which preamble he had connected the resolutions submitted by Mr, Fair, (reported already.) After some objections from several gentlemen, the House ordered the same to be considered in Committee of the whole House.

Communications.

Letter from Abby Kelley.

CONCORD, N. H. Nov. 28, 1844.

FRIEND GAY:—There are a few incidents connected with a two-and-a-half week's visit in Cheshire county, from which J. E. Hitchcock and myself have just returned, which I deem of too much importance to pass unnoticed, and having a little leisure to-day, I sketch them for the Standard.

You may not be aware that but little labor has been bestowed on Cheshire by our old organized friends since the secession, and that the county has been almost entirely in the hands of the enemy under the banners of Anti-Slavery.

The County Society new organized,—a large majority being of the sectarian type,—in 1840, ostensibly for the sole reason that women were not gagged in the State Society's meetings. You know we said then, and still say, that the true reason for the secession was not that women were not crushed, but because we were disturbing their churches by endeavoring to drive Slavery from their enclosures. But they could not avow their real design without showing themselves hypocrites and traitors, and therefore they made up a false issue.

The recent annual meeting of this new organized, now third party Society of Cheshire, corroborates our testimony. It was held in Marlborough, November 20th, while we were there, and we went in to see the show. Convened, were several priests, a few laymen, and a very few women, all well trained to the sectarian harness, and quite a number of lookers-on, who heard that old organized Abolitionists would be present and if an opportunity offered would take part in the discussions. We had but slight hope however, that any word would be allowed us, as third party policy has ever been to cleave down all approach to free speech. But so strongly had we shown their corruptions and their knowledge of them, as evidenced by the fact of their never daring to allow free discussion, that for this first time the Chairman

decided that all who were friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause might speak under the ten minutes rule. We have no doubt that this permission was granted in consequence of demands from Third Party men, who, having attended our meetings where such unlimited freedom of debate was enjoyed, saw that every one must believe, that were no room for investigation allowed in *their* meetings, their position would not bear investigation. These persons were in ecstacies of delight when my friend and myself spoke, and were not ordered down. And we were in ecstacies, too, but for different reasons. This same Society, four years since, rent itself from the parent Society, because women were not gagged. Now women were speaking in this same Society, and by its own consent. What! new-organizers turned the advocates of women's rights? If old-organizationists are so, because they will not gag them, then, Cheshire county new-organizers certainly are, for they are admitting women to their discussions. By the way, the Congregational Church, in whose house the meeting was held, allows women to speak, and I understand they not unfrequently "lead in meetings."

Of course we did not allow this rare opportunity of exposing the priests in the presence of the people to pass unimproved. The chief burden of their speaking was to hoax the people into the belief that the only way to abolish slavery was to *vote* it down. All other instrumentalities were as dust in the balance.

We showed up their hypocrisy in pretending to wish to destroy this hideous, blood-thirsty monster, while they are cherishing and nourishing it in their churches, feeding it at their communion-tables, decking it out in the robes of Christianity, throwing over it the garments of the ministry of Christ, and so ensuring to it the respect and veneration of the people. My friend, J. E. Hitchcock, poured out upon them such a torrent of eloquent and indignant rebuke as it has seldom been my privilege to hear, for their impudence in laying the responsibility of Slavery upon the LAW when themselves were the authors and sanctifiers of the public sentiment which writes down and sustains the law—the power behind the throne which moves the throne. She and another of our friends also showed them, as well as they could, in their cut-short speeches, that Third Party in voting under the Constitution of the United States, were as thoroughly sworn to the system as were the Whigs and Democrats. Yet do not think we were able thus to speak plain without an effort on their part to prevent it. Repeated attempts were made to gag us, which at last succeeded.

It was a rich treat, this meeting. To watch their countenances only, was worth many a weary mile's journey. To see the clouds of wrath which gathered as we rose to speak, and grew blacker and blacker till they broke in the thunder cry of order; and then to see the sunshine bursting out when any of their own party threw out their vile accusations against us, but which they studiously cut us off from refuting. One declared that Garrison was electioneering for Clay, and that we were diverting attention from the *poor slave* to attacks on the Church and Clergy, as we had formerly to the woman's rights question. But I have not the room to enumerate the various charges which they brought against us. They cut the meeting off at a very early hour, considering that they were to have no meeting in the evening. Indeed they gagged us on the pretence that there was not time.

A fact for remembrance—that which gives *us* most joy, namely, the rising of an opponent, gives them the greatest alarm and distress.

Another fact—the Third Party vote fell off in Cheshire about one-half at the recent election. When we remember that in New Hampshire there is not the slightest temptation to vote with the Whigs, for every one knows they cannot succeed, nor yet to vote with the Democrats, for they can afford to dispense with almost any number of votes in this State, the fact that Third Party lost half its numbers at the last election, is a sign. We have attacked it, and that attack has not been in vain. Let the war be driven, and they are annihilated as was their predecessor, colonization.

Of all the towns in the county, we considered Keene, the county seat, the most important, and therefore resolved to visit it. Its beauty is, perhaps, unrivalled by any village in New England. Its splendid mansions, its neat cottages, its plain, sober dwellings, with its elegant public buildings, all overshadowed by their proud old elms, with the accompaniment of a beautiful and rich variety of ornamental trees, in great profusion, and all around well-cultivated gardens, relieved by charming green fields, all spread out on the broad plains in the valley of the merry Ashuelot give it, altogether, more the appearance of fairy land than of a county town in hard old Granite State. But, notwithstanding the great external beauty of the place, our hearts were sad when we entered it. We knew the slave's cause had never been laid before its people, and that they were on the side of the oppressor. We had learned that no one but our unbending and faithful friend Webb took an Anti-Slavery paper even. A few Third Party papers were taken, which, of course, were more mischievous than *open* pro-slavery prints. We were told we should probably be mobbed, and that the people would keep a cold distance from our meetings; or at least that the boys would get up a row, as at all, even their most popular lectures, they were very annoying. Yes, we entered Keene with sorrow. But never since I have been pleading for the slave, in the hundreds of towns I have visited for the last five years, have I been more agreeably disappointed. There was opposition, from some quarters, most bitter and unrelenting. But it was kept at bay, and grated its angry teeth somewhat under cover. No church was opened to the perishing millions' cause, but the spacious town-hall was well filled for seven evenings, and on some evenings it was crowded. Through the whole series no sign of a mob—no, not even of a row. The boys, who had been so much complained of, showed us the most respectful attention. Persons from all classes of society attended, and gave us a courteous, and evidently, a candid hearing. We threw out our most ultra doctrines in relation to the Church and Government of the country, showing the latter to be a Satanic compact, and the former a den of infamy, and yet no one accepted the challenge to come to their defence, but silently acquiesced in our conclusions, that it is the duty of every honest man to forsake and repudiate both. Indeed, in the whole course of our discussions, no one except the senior editor of the Sentinel ever rose in opposition, and he only on two immaterial points that did not affect the main arguments. The temper of the people was shown by the fact, that when we offered fifty copies of "Francis Jackson's Letter," and fifty copies of the "Brotherhood of Thieves," for sale, they were taken off at once, many of the purchasers refusing to receive any change, though they frequently gave many times their price. On the last evening a collection of $12.00 was taken up; and besides, several generous presents were made to myself and friend. Ten persons subscribed for the Standard, and one for the Liberator, most of whom have heretofore taken no interest in this heaven-born cause.

On the whole, considering the little Anti-Slavery labor that has been bestowed on the place, and its present auspicious position, I anticipate that soon, very soon, Keene will be as lovely in spirit, as it now is in external aspect, taking high and holy ground in the great conflict between Liberty and Slavery, which is fast drawing to a final engagement.

We visited a few other towns in Cheshire County, in all of which our success more than equalled our hope, and in leaving it, our deepest regret was that our engagements would allow us to remain no longer. I hope the American as well as the New Hampshire Society, will keep an eye upon it, and see that it be well cultivated. The noxious weeds of Third Party can be removed with the greatest ease, and then the other obstacles will be clearly exposed, and the territory converted into a garden of freedom.

For humanity.

ABBY KELLEY.

Anti-Slavery Measures.—No. 1.

In every stage of the progress of a reformatory movement, there are particular measures adapted to the existing circumstances, which, if adopted, will cause the movement to progress with far more rapidity than if less judicious measures are chosen by the friends of the cause, and their time and exertions expended upon them. My purpose is to state such measures as appear to me suited to the present crisis, leaving others to judge whether they are wisely suggested.

Measure 1st. There are some States, Massachusetts and Vermont, for instance, where the Anti-Slavery feeling is so general, and the desire of the two parties to obtain the friendship of Abolitionists so great, that the State Legislatures will adopt almost any reasonable measures that Abolitionists ask of them. What are these reasonable measures? Certainly nothing short of such amendment of the Constitution of the Union, as shall forbid the National Government from aiding in slaveholding:—and it appears to me that we should go still further, and demand such change of the Constitution as shall abolish Slavery itself, throughout the country; for as the Northern people have been instrumental in placing or retaining the slaves in their bondage, so they ought to be instrumental in relieving them from it.

I would therefore suggest, that in Massachusetts, and other States similarly circumstanced, an effort be made, by public meetings or petitions, to obtain an expression of the sense of the State Legislature to Congress in favor of the amendments of the Constitution above suggested, and that some members of the Legislature, in whom entire confidence can be placed, be intrusted with the charge of the business,—not such as will fly off to some minor question, and report against the great measure demanded, as Mr. C. F. Adams did in the case of the Latimer petition.

The repeal of the gag-law in Congress, renders the present moment an auspicious one for such a movement, and it is to be hoped that it will not be neglected. Both the non-voting and voting Abolitionists may unite in the measure, as I see by the Liberator, that the former have resolved to petition against the Annexation of Texas, and hence I presume, will not object to petitioning for a change of the Constitution; and as to the Liberty party, though many of them hold the Constitution not to be pro-slavery, there will be no inconsistency in petitioning for such amendment as will prevent a pro-slavery construction, or one which shall give liberty to the slaves throughout the land. E.

Power of Party.

After the storms of a political contest (in which the success of either party would be less a *credit*, than the *means* used to secure it would be a *disgrace* to them,) we may gather some useful lessons from circumstances connected with the unworthy conflict. It appears that the party fighting under the *Texas* banner has been triumphant, and had this been a contest between *Slavery* and *Anti-Slavery*, instead of one in which it has been but partially admitted by either party, that the slave question was at all involved, there might be more cause for despair. If all the free States which have given their votes for J. K. Polk, had done it expressly to sanction the extension of Slavery, it would indeed be a lamentable commentary upon the character of the Liberty-loving descendants of "our revolutionary fathers." But such it is not. The vote for Polk is no more a test of the pro-slavery sentiments of the people, than is that for Birney a test of their anti-slavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may by some be doubted, but does it admit of a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders had they been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, would doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that, in the free States anything can be done at the ballot-box. Whether this conclusion be a correct one or not, it is the position occupied by thousands. It is said by some, that the election of Polk is a decision of the American people in favor of the Annexation of Texas. Not so. James K. Polk is not the choice of the American people. Nor are his measures (unless per *chance* they happen to be so) the favorite measures of our people. Who does not see that party role, and party discipline, and party bias, and Executive patronage, *control and regulate the principal part of the political machinery of the country?* When misrepresentation, and defamation, and falsehood, and calumny, are heaped upon one candidate, and the most unbounded praise and eulogy lavished upon his opponent—when the best talent and eloquence are enlisted in the base work of appealing to the passions, the prejudices, and the sordid interests of the weak, the ignorant, and the covetous, and all the inducements which flattering promises can afford are systematically and ingeniously presented to the people, to influence their votes, are we to infer that their votes record their mature and deliberate judgment? Almost as well might we conclude that the doings of an exasperated mob were the result of a cool, deliberate conviction of duty!

To act with a political party, is a surrender of the right of choice The man who belongs to a political party, is the tool of the party, and his private judgment must be subservient to the dictation of the mass. This is the amount of "his glorious privileges" as a freeman.

Look at the result of a county election, for instance, where parties are well disciplined, and you will see columns something like this:

Whig.	Democrat.
A. B. 1200	G. H. 1150
C. D. 1200	I. J. 1150
E. F. 1201	K. L. 1150

How strange that eleven or twelve hundred men, each with a mind differently constituted from any other, and constituting all the various manufacturers, mechanics, and other avocations, should all make "*choice*" of the same man to represent them!

It is a subject of boast with the parties, in many places, that they can concentrate their forces upon *any man* the leaders may choose. An anecdote illustrative of this occurs to me. A few years since the *Democracy* of Columbiana county, Ohio, selected and elected to the State Legislature as their *choice*, a man of unusually coarse, uncultivated manners, and extreme ignorance—all of which were strikingly delineated in his features, and perhaps somewhat indicated by the hang of his coat. When "the assembled wisdom of the State" had convened at Columbus, they were greeted by their present Senator, Benjamin Tappan. Gratified to witness such evidence of the success of his party in different sections of the State, he felt disposed to compliment them on the occasion. Perhaps the best compliment he paid them for their *loyalty*, was his remarks about the above described representative. He inquired with apparent surprise (as he walked round and scanned closely from crown to foot, and from side to side, this new representative) "have the Democracy of Columbina elected this man? If they can elect him, I believe they could elect the *devil*, if you would nominate him!" This all passed for an encomium on the stability and warm devotion of the party to their cause, and I believe the admired gentleman voted for Tappan as candidate for United States Senator.

So may the party boast that they can elect James K. Polk, or any other obscure citizen from some corner of the western wilderness, provided they keep their party well drilled and obedient to the yoke. And what party does not aspire to the same enviable distinction? Does not even the Liberty Party take a similar ground? I admit they start out with men, principally taken from an unpopular cause, and who have generally espoused it through principle, yet as party is necessarily and essentially an infringement of rights, and a certain road to evil, the Liberty Party cannot escape such consequences.

But it is folly to say the late election has settled the question, that the American people are in favor of the extension of Slavery, or that the vote for Henry Clay is a test of the anti-Annexation feeling, or that the Tariff, or any other public measure, is thus settled. I believe no such thing. It is true, to a certain extent, these questions all affect the elections, but we see that Pennsylvania gave Polk, a free trade man, a heavier majority than she did Shunk, a tariff man. The interests of that State being altogether for a tariff, the evidence here, as in a hundred other instances, is entirely against the idea that the independent, unbiassed will of the people is expressed through the ballot-box. The vote for a Liberty candidate is not the measure of the Anti-Slavery strength, nor will it ever be the case, as a general thing. When there is no probability of such being elected, many Anti-Slavery men will vote for the *better* of those who may succeed, and when there is a probability of their being elected, many will not vote for them for the purpose of endeavoring to *defeat* some other one.

But the nomination of a man, made by a hundred individuals to suit ten thousand, is as certainly a surrender of the right of choice, as for a hundred men, with different sized feet, to send one man to select shoes for them, which, though they be all of one size, they must either wear or go barefoot.

Respectfully, D.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1844.

Take Notice.—There is a paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us, as the *Anti-Slavery* Standard.

Crossing the Line.

I said last week what I hoped and believed was true, that the North had at length found a man who dared to look the Southerners in the face. The hope and belief were both premature. It still remains a problem whether the universal Yankee nation has yet produced such a phenomenon. Brave sons she has, who can carry her flag to the most distant islands in the sea, and through trial, and difficulty, and danger, seek their ends, with an indomitable perseverance and courage, which has become proverbial the world over. They hold, with the old French minister, that *impossible* is a most brutal word, which no *man* can admit into his vocabulary. But pit a Yankee against a Carolinian and he is as tame as a whipped spaniel. However valorous he may be in all other relations, he roars you then "as gentle as any sucking dove." He sometimes uses brave words in Boston; but send him to Washington, and he submits as a thing of course to the initiatory "*snubbing*" to which all Yankees are subjected on crossing the line to insure their future good behaviour. The bracing breezes of December on Plymouth Rock may nerve him to stand erect; but an October sun in Virginia will wilt him like Autumn grass. He may preside at Whig meetings at home, when you would believe that no power on earth, or under it, would make him yield an inch to the demands of the Peculiar Institution; but send him to Charleston, and he flies at the first clank of the armor of the chivalry, trusting in nothing so much as the virtue of a good pair of legs. Such at least has been our past experience. I will not yet believe that there isn't some virtue left in the old Pilgrim blood, but we have been heretofore most marvellously unfortunate in our choice of its Representatives.

The latest form of overseerism is the most remarkable yet put upon record. The Northern States have submitted for years, without a murmur, to the imprisonment of their citizens in Southern ports. Their cooks, and stewards, and seamen, have uniformly been taken from their ships on their arrival in Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, and other places, and thrown into jail in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, to the great inconvenience and expense of the owners, and what is of far more consequence, to the certain suffering of the men themselves. In many cases the captains of vessels have neglected to receive them again on board, and left them to the tender mercies of Southern law, which has made them slaves for a term of years, or for life. Many a freeborn citizen of the North is dragging out now a weary existence on Southern plantations, under the whip of the taskmasker, his wretched condition uncared for by the Government which is bound to protect him, while his hopeless fate is wept over as worse than death, by the friends whom he has left. A thousandth part of such wrong inflicted upon *white* seamen, by a foreign power, would have been again and again resisted, and resented by war. But the cowardly and inhuman North has submitted to this insult to her sovereignty, and the infliction of this worst of all fates upon her children without a remonstrance, at the hands of Southern tyranny.

At length, however, Massachusetts, in whose bosom there yet lingers something of the spirit of her youth, was aroused to action. The subject was brought before Congress by one of her Representatives, and that respectable body of blacklegs and bravoes found grace enough to listen to a Report. The State Legislature did better. They passed Resolutions, and created an office, the duties of the incumbent of which should be to protect the imprisoned citizens, and test the legality of their imprisonment. After several unsuccessful attempts to procure a fitting person to perform these duties, the choice fell upon the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord. From the respect with which he was almost universally regarded, and from his faithfulness in other stations of public trust, it was hoped that in this position also, he would maintain his own dignity, the honor of his State, and the rights of those whom he was appointed to protect. The result is known to all our readers.

"The King of France with twice ten thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—— marched down again!"

The following version of the affair is given by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser. It accords with all other accounts that I have seen.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9.

I am sorry to inform you that the Hon. Samuel Hoar, the agent of Massachusetts, for the assistance of imprisoned colored seamen belonging to that State, *has been forcibly expelled from the city of Charleston.* The Charleston papers will give you the details of this transaction. Almost immediately on his arrival there, Mr. H. was informed that he would never be allowed to exercise his duties there, and was requested at once to leave the city. I do not understand that any case had arisen requiring his action, but that this protest was in view of such a possibility. On his positive refusal to abandon the duties entrusted to him, he was told that if he would not withdraw, he would be forced to do so. He replied, with some spirit, that force, of course, might be used, if they judged best—but by force only should he be removed from the post assigned to him—an attack on his life was merely a personal matter.

At this juncture, the keeper of the hotel where he resided, refused him lodgings for any farther time, and in fact, turned him out of doors. Meanwhile there was ground to suppose that the mob of the city would attempt his life. He was indeed, preserved from their hands only by a number of the more influential gentlemen of the city, who surrounded him, and compelled him to go on board the steamboat for the North—escorting or guarding him thither that his life might not be sacrificed to the rage of the excited people.

I do not understand whether any part of these proceedings were under the direction of the constituted authorities. They connived, however, evidently at the whole matter.

Mr. Hoar *was not "forcibly expelled,"* but he fled at the approach of danger. What if the keeper of the hotel refused him lodgings? there is more than one house of public entertainment in Charleston.

His first answer, that "an attack on his life was merely a personal matter," was a manly one, and had he continued in the same temper, he would doubtless have commanded respect, and ensured his personal safety, from the ruffians around him, by his dignity and firmness. It is not at all probable that there could not have been found in that city, some few who would have given him protection and countenance under such trying circumstances. Slaveholders as they are in Charleston, I do not believe that they are all savages. But had all other resources failed him, he could and should have appealed to the authorities for protection, as a citizen, and the accredited agent of a Sovereign State "near the court" of South Carolina. He did none of these things, but marched off, without a show of resistance, without a capitulation, without the honors of war, and with arms reversed. If the American Anti-Slavery Society has an agent that can't manage a mob in better fashion than this, I, for one, will vote for his expulsion, *cum magno dedecore.* But then to be sure we have had experience, and something should be allowed on this score.

It is said that Mr. Hoar has done his duty. He has done "everything else." His mission, it is said, was ended, when the State commanded him to leave her borders, and refused to listen to his plea. So far from this being true, he failed in doing his duty, precisely when he obeyed the commands of the State. The very purpose of his mission was to test the right of South Carolina to deny the right of citizenship to the citizens of Massachusetts, either by imprisonment or banishment. By commanding him to leave the State, they placed him exactly on a footing with his colored fellow-citizens whom she imprisoned, and presented ready-made to his hand, just such a case as was needed to effect the object of his mission. A fairer opportunity could not have been given him to try the question at issue between the two States. His failure to avail himself of it, aggravates rather than excuses his dereliction of duty. Had he been simply an Embassador from one State to another, the case would have another aspect. But he was the agent of one State sent to another, where both are subject to the paramount law of a Federal Government, under which one is the plaintiff and the other the defendant.

But after all, there is nothing in this case, to call for any special indignation towards the South, except it be the novelty of the circumstances. She has always exercised this spirit, and the North has always submitted to it. After giving to Mr. Hoar all due respect for the dignity of age and station, it is no worse in the Carolinians to order him to depart beyond their borders, than it is to imprison, and sometimes sell as slaves, more humble citizens. I submit whether, in fact, in the one case, a greater indignity be not offered to the sovereignty of Massachusetts, and a more flagrant violation of personal rights committed, than in the other. But the world, we know, does not so regard it. It remains to be seen what action Massachusetts will feel called upon to take. I remember a distinguished and venerable clergyman of Boston was once called upon to administer consolation to a disconsolate parishioner, who had just lost her husband. He found her in great affliction, and resorted to every possible method to console her. No means were left untried which either his sympathy or his ingenuity could devise. Her invariable answer was—"I *will not* be comforted! I *will not* be comforted!" Wearied at length at what seemed the mere pertinacity of grief, he asked, in some vexation of spirit, "*what* she meant to do about it?" South Carolina may well put the same question to Massachusetts. The latter may remonstrate with the former for the passage of certain Resolutions, but she can accuse her of no overt act. "Hard words break no bones," says the proverb. It will hardly do to take South Carolina to task, because Mr. Hoar saw fit to run away; and this after all is the most disgraceful feature of the whole transaction. An appeal indeed might be made to the sister State for such cruel treatment of a man who has been uniformly the friend of the South, and an opponent of the Abolitionists, and so shame her into repentance and apology. This perhaps, with a promise to submit for the future, as heretofore, without a murmur, to the ceremonies attending the Crossing the Line, will be the easiest way to settle the difficulty.—G.

"The Garland Forgery."

I have received a letter from a much-esteemed friend in which he complains that the "Garland Forgery" was used by me in my articles about Mr. Birney, and that no acknowledgment of the mistake has since been made. My reply to that friend, and to all who may be uneasy on the same score, is, that I never saw nor heard of the "Garland Forgery," until after all my articles on Mr. Birney were written and printed, and consequently I could not have been influenced by anything it contained. Mr. Garrison, in copying my article on the "Price of a Third Party President," appended a note to a portion of it, stating that those charges were probably not true, since the Garland affidavit was probably "a political hoax." This he did in that spirit of scrupulous fairness which is one of his most remarkable characteristics. Nevertheless, his remark was founded upon a misapprehension. For it so happened that I read this "Garland Forgery" for the first time in that same number of the Liberator, three weeks after my article was written. I intended to have corrected the mistake in the Liberator, but the variety of my affairs drove it from my memory until it was recalled by my friend's letter.

My statements relating to Mr. Birney's Democratic nomination were derived from the affidavit of *Mr. Driggs*, the existence of which has never, I believe, been denied. I do not know that any one denies that Mr. Driggs declares on oath that Mr. Garland made certain statements to him relative to Mr. Birney's nomination, one of which was that Mr. Birney had declared himself to be a Democrat; and another, that, if elected, he would refrain from agitating the subject of Abolition in the House. Mr. Birney has denied the truth of these two statements; but as he has as yet adduced no evidence in corroboration of his denial, the question becomes one of conflicting veracities; and every man has a right to judge from the circumstances of the case, and from what he knows, or does *not* know, of the characters of the parties, which he will believe.

All that I have said on the subject of Mr. Birney's nomination by a Democratic Convention, with the exception of what relates to his pledged silence, is fully justified by the simple fact, which he himself does not deny, that he did permit such a nomination to be made with his knowledge and consent. A man who accepts a party nomination, by that act pledges himself to support its measures, and would be guilty of a breach of faith if he refused to do so after election. Nothing but Mr. Garland's explicit denial of his having ascertained Mr. Birney's political opinions, before procuring his nomination, can satisfy those acquainted with party politics that he could have taken so strange a course. It was natural and usual for a party politician, in selecting a candidate for office, to ascertain whether his opinions agreed with those of the party; and, in this particular case, whether his conduct in the matter of Slavery would agree with the policy of the party supporting him. Stronger evidence than the mere unsupported denial of Mr. Birney must be adduced before men of common sense and experience will believe that such a deviation from the usual and necessary course of party policy was made in his favor.

All that I have said touching Mr. Birney during the late contest, has been extorted from me by the sternest sense of duty. If any one thinks that I have done what I did from any abstract love of exposing iniquity, or any natural taste for the vulgar abuse which it has drawn upon me, he much mistakes my character. In all my statements of facts, I will not say that I have *endeavored* to be, but I will boldly affirm that I *have been*, scrupulously and exactly fair. Indeed the sufficient proof of this is that none of my statements have been denied by any one pretending to personal knowledge of the facts they contain. Unpleasant as this duty has been to me, there is no portion of my life to which I look back with more entire satisfaction, as to the necessity, the motives, the spirit, the details, and the results of my conduct.—Q.

The Herald of Freedom.

The last Standard contains Mr. Quincy's report of the late meeting of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, and of the action taken by it in relation to the Herald of Freedom. In another part of this paper will be found the official account of the proceedings, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into that matter, and the resolutions adopted in consequence of it.*

My beloved friend, N. P. Rogers, remarks in the Herald of December 6th: "One of the editors of the National Anti-Slavery Standard has shed on the publisher's means the chilling influences of adversary *advice.*" It becomes, therefore, my duty to say that no words could have more perfectly expressed my opinions with regard to the matter in question, than those used by Mr. Quincy, in advice to the young publisher of the Herald. In this matter Mr. Gay also entirely agreed with his associates. Indeed, the article to which Mr. Rogers alludes, though bearing the initial of only one of the editors, was intended to be understood as expressing the sentiments of them all.

It is superfluous, as well as out of place, for me to say here how much pain Mr. Rogers gives me by making this public declaration on my part necessary. Nothing, I know, but an overmastering sense of duty could compel either of the editors of the Standard to say, "you have in our judgment done wrong." Yet I must now say it, at whatever cost of feeling; and my friend may well conceive at how great a cost, from the fact that I have shrunk, (culpably, as I am now disposed to think,) even from expressing to him my disapproval privately. But I acted under the idea that he must needs be aware of my feelings and opinions, and that it would only be superogatory suffering to express them.

It does not seem necessary, at this time, to review the contents of the Herald of December 6th. It is only necessary to state, for the information of our readers, that Mr. Rogers refuses to accept the just, judicious, and magnanimous proposition of the Society; that Mr French declines to print the proceedings of the late meeting, and announces his determination to suspend, as far as in him lies, the publication of the Herald. Mr. French, at the same time, calls upon those who contributed to the purchase of the press and type, to express their pleasure as to what shall be done with them. The only reply which we apprehend those gentlemen can make, will be to state that they have no interest in those materials. That they gave them to the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, at a time when they supposed Mr. Rogers, and the Herald, and the Society, and the cause, to be identified. The Society, the cause, and the Herald, are still identified, and we can but earnestly hope that Mr. Rogers will not cease to be so.

The editors of the Standard feel it to be but an act of justice to faithful fellow-laborers in the cause, to express their united sense at once of the imperative obligation under which the New Hampshire Board lay to perform the painful duty in which they have been engaged, and of the temper and forbearance with which they have discharged it. The Board considered themselves, and justly, as the most rigid scrutiny proves, to be the depository of the organ of the Society, whose servants they were. They, indeed, never stirred the question of ownership till since the last Annual Meeting of the Society, for the plain reason that the ownership of the Society was never questioned until then. But when the name of the Society was removed from the imprint of the paper, and that of an individual substituted in its place, they would have been alike faithless to their constituents, and treacherous to the cause, if they had not maintained the rights of the Society. They would have been false to duty if they had permitted so invaluable an instrumentality as the Herald, which had been committed to them by the Abolitionists of the State, to pass without remonstrance, into the hands of an irresponsible young man, however devoted and faithful he might be. They vindicated their trusteeship of the paper, not for the purpose of controlling Mr. Rogers while he remained editor, but for the purpose of supplying his place in case it should become vacant by his death or resignation. This very event has now happened, and justifies their course. They could not with justice to the Society, or to the cause, have permitted this responsibility, officially resting in them, to be assumed by any individual whatever. This painful duty has been performed by the Board in general, and by Mr. Foster in particular, who was active in the business only at their instance, and by their appointment, with a discretion and kindness of spirit, worthy of all praise.

Should Mr. Rogers and Mr. French remain steadfast in their refusal to act as Editor and Printer of the Herald, in conjunction with the Society as publisher, some other friends must fill those honorable and arduous posts. For it is not for a moment to be supposed that the Herald of Freedom can be allowed to sink. We hope that the Board of official servants of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society will immediately take the requisite steps in this behalf; in all their doings being prompt, faithful, hopeful, tender, and *true.* And we have no doubt that they will receive the cordial support of the Abolitionists of New Hampshire, and of the country at large.—C.

* The Report and Proceedings referred to were received too late for insertion this week.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

This Institution held its annual meeting on Monday evening of last week, at the Tabernacle. The appearance of the children was highly creditable to the Managers, and the various exercises in which the scholars exhibited were performed with as much precision, and evidence of improvement, as would be shown by a company of whites of the same age. They spoke up as boldly, read as distinctly, did their sums as readily, and spelt as correctly, as if their skins had been as white as the little girls' aprons. The same merits were evident, and the same faults apparent, as are always seen in exhibitions of public schools. Indeed, I doubt if the most strenuous advocate for the inferiority of the colored race, would have been able to tell by any other sense than that of sight that he was present at an exhibition of "the connecting link." Such a person, however, might have been led to suspect that all was not right on hearing the burthen of one of the songs,—

"Hurrah! Hurrah! we're free"—

a piece of incendiarism, which I marvelled was permitted.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, and the Rev. Mr. McAuley. Both gentlemen made a warm appeal to the benevolence of the public in behalf of the Institution. It was very easy to speak of these children as orphans and poor, but it was more difficult to get over the fact of their color. Mr. Sedgwick seemed to labor under peculiar embarrassment in this respect. I may be mistaken, but I thought if he had dared to speak what was in his heart at the moment, he could have found fitting words of rebuke for the Slavery of the race, whose representatives were around him. But he did not do it, which may have been more prudent, but was less manly. That the colored people are very moral sometimes he didn't hesitate to say; but their intellectual capacity was a mooted question, which he thought best not to touch upon. On the first point, he adduced in evidence the character given by Judge Upshur in his will, to the slave whom he emancipated at his death; and an epitaph, which some grateful people had put on the tombstone of a family servant. This last, as he said it was in an "Eastern valley," I concluded was somewhere in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and it brought to my mind an epitaph I copied in Pittsfield, in the same county, a few months since. It is in these words: "This monument, the *avails of* the steady industry and careful economy of Samuel Hartford, and Aunt Rose, his faithful wife was raised to their memory, by his Administrator. They were born in Slavery, and became free by their *honest earnings.*

'Act well your part,
There all the honor lies.'"

It tells more truth than epitaphs generally do. No doubt they were careful and industrious, and earned enough by their labor to buy themselves, and *bury* them, after a life of toil, consoled at their death, with the reflection that enough was left to raise a monument over their graves, to be inscribed with the half-affectionate, half-contemptuous epithet which one of them had known in life. It is an epitomised history of their race.

Mr. McAuley boldly asserted that the colored race were capable of intellectual cultivation, and cited several instances from history in proof. I could have pointed him to a colored man near me, who could have made a better speech, and was probably at least as well educated as himself.

The bad feature in this, as in all similar institutions, is, that it is exclusively for colored children, and exists because prejudice shuts them out from all others. Nevertheless, in the present state of society, they are worthy of the same commendation as all other public charities, and need more that a good word should be spoken in their behalf, as prejudice, no doubt, lessens the number of benefactors. This one, I hope, will be supported.—G.

Mr. Shannon and Senor Rejon.

It seems to be universally conceded, that our Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, is a most extraordinary minister. He has committed the unpardonable sin of committing a political blunder. His political annihilation is demanded on all sides. Even that portion of the press which has no indignation to spare for Mr. Calhoun's infamous letter to our Minister in France, and his equally infamous instructions to Mr. Shannon, which were evidently prompted by the wish to produce a rupture with Mexico, are unmerciful in their castigations of Mr. Shannon. The instructions themselves, it would seem, are well enough, very statesmanlike, and perfectly in accordance with national morality. But the blundering stupidity of the man, in exposing the whole plot, by making in his first letter to the Mexican Minister, a virtual copy of his instructions, is a crime not to be forgiven. It is, as Sam Weller says, "a clear case of coffins." The man is a fit case for extreme unction. It is, however, gratifying to see these men caught in their own wiles. It is a pity that all our Foreign Ministers were not as great blockheads as everybody says this Mr. Shannon is. We might then hope that that portion of the people who have any idea of national honor left, would be shamed into decency by the exposure of our national scoundrelism on the question of Slavery.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the correspondence between Mr. Shannon and Senor Rejon. Another letter has been received, but came too late to be published this week. Finding that Senor Rejon refuses to recall his offensive letter, Mr. Shannon condescends in reply to argue the question. His letter is full of personal abuse, and is no less a blunder than the former are. Having placed himself in a position where further correspondence was uncalled for, and undignified, he now throws "a sop to Cerberus," by telling the Mexican, how he was authorized to settle all difficulties with his country, by *buying her off*, and that she may thank the violence of her Minister that she has lost the handling of this precious bribe! The following is the paragraph:

"And the undersigned takes this occasion to say, that should those relations [of peace] be disturbed, or should the Government of Mexico fail hereafter to receive *the compensation which the Government of the United States, for the sake of preserving those relations would willingly have given,* for a territory over which Mexico does not now, and cannot hereafter, exercise a jurisdiction, the Mexican people must charge the loss which they will thus sustain to his Excellency, Mr. Rejon, and the Government by whose order his notes of the 31st ultimo, and the 6th instant were written."

Senor Rejon, in his reply, will not probably overlook this virtual concession that we can have no right to Texas except by purchase, nor fail to read Mr. Shannon a lesson on national bribery.

Convention at Philadelphia.

This important meeting is to be held the latter part of this month. It will exercise a strong influence for good or for evil upon our cause in Eastern Pennsylvania. It will to a certain degree, and for a season, determine the character of the Anti-Slavery of that portion of the State. A struggle, since the annual meeting in May of the American Society, has been going on there between that conservatism which propheceies smooth things, and is careful to fulfill its own prophecy, and a determination to take a higher position, and adopt sterner measures, than have yet been ventured upon. Perhaps in no section of the country, except Massachusetts, has the truth of the principles of Disunion taken so firm root in the hearts of the people as in Eastern Pennsylvania. I have no doubt that the Disunion Resolutions could have been passed by an overwhelming majority at the Norristown meeting; it is to be regretted that they were not, as a firm and decided stand then would have saved much trouble since. But many have been, and still are, inquiring what is their duty in this matter, and are just in that state of mental indecision, to be influenced either the one way or the other by the *animus* which shall pervade the meeting. Nothing is to be gained by longer waiting while the hands of those opposed to us will be strengthened by the indecision which will seem to attend delay. I cannot doubt that our friends feel this, and that a firm and vigorous, and at the same time, kind, effort will be made to put in the strongest light the highest and most uncompromising principles of Anti-Slavery, and to bring the meeting to a decided and unequivocal position. There are radical differences of opinion and principles, and in spirit, between the Liberty party and Abolitionists proper, and it is time that all should regard the attempt at reconciliation as fruitless. If there are those there, who still have faith in this political organization, let them work in it, till the time comes—as it surely will, to the single-hearted and true—when they shall be convinced by the labors of others, or their own unassisted reason, that it is powerless for good, and powerful for evil to the Slave. And in the meantime let those who are convinced that action under a slaveholding Constitution, and continuance in a slaveholding Union, under whatever plea, is cruelty to the Slave, degrading to themselves, and treason to Liberty, go on in the line of their duty, without waiting longer for those, for whom in well-meant, but mistaken kindness, they have already waited too long.

This will be the third general Convention held in Pennsylvania within about a twelve-month. The first,—the Decade Meeting—did at least as much, if not more, harm, than good. It adopted no decided measures, but held out false hopes, created false impressions, and was altogether characterized by that indecision and imbecility which were the necessary results of the *transition* state in which the cause then was. In the Norristown meeting, chaos became creation, and the lines were distinctly drawn between the highest and best form of Anti-Slavery, and that temporizing spirit, which, in one form or

another, has prolonged the infernal system for more than half a century, and, if persisted in, will prolong it for half a century to come. The work which that Convention left undone should be finished in this. No doubt it will. The meeting will be as interesting as it must be important. All should flock to it, holding nothing to be a valid excuse for absence, to assist by their counsels, and if need be,—and when do we not need it ?—to learn by the wisdom of others, and strengthen their own faith and courage by communion with their fellows.—G.

Riot and Murder.

The Georgetown, (Ohio,) Telegraph, brings intelligence of a serious affray which took place in that town, on Monday week between some Abolitionists and Kentucky negro-hunters. Five fugitive Slaves were concealed in the houses of Robert Miller, and Absalom King. Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves were found, and while Miller was assisting them to escape, he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly. He died in a few moments. The ruffians then went to King's house, where they were met by four or five armed men who resisted their attempt to search the house. A conflict ensued in which one man was killed immediately, and King himself it is supposed, mortally wounded. At this stage of the proceedings the Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot.

Another band of Kentuckians however, soon arrived, and recommenced their work of destruction and death. One of the fugitives was hung without ceremony for resisting his captor. The houses of Miller and King, were burned to the ground, and nothing saved from either of them. A Mr. Gilliland was then taken from home, and beaten so that it is not supposed that he can survive. The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms."

Anti-Slavery in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Syracuse Democrat publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, Kentucky. He says:

There is a great deal of Anti-Slavery sentiment in this city, much more than you would suppose. I know the real sentiments of most of our leading men, and I believe next year a decided step will be taken to amend the Constitution of Kentucky, with a view to the extirpation of Slavery; it is ruining us as a people, impoverishing us as a State, and poisoning our public and private morals, and I hope to see it destroyed even in Kentucky. About six months since, I wrote to C. M. Clay, at Lexington, suggesting a plan of operations to be commenced immediately after the Presidential elections, on the part of the Anti-Slavery friends in various parts of the State. He coincided with me and a plan is matured and the ball will be put in motion THIS YEAR. More of this hereafter.

HENRY CLAY.—The Hartford Journal of Wednesday of last week, says that Mr. Clay has visited Miss Webster in her prison, and volunteered his services in her defence. I hope the report is true, but it needs confirmation. Certain intelligence, however, has been received that Mr. Clay has manumitted his slave Charles. The following copy of the deed was published in the Tribune of Monday:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Henry Clay, of Ashland, for and in consideration of the fidelity attachment, and services of Charles Dupey, (the son of Aaron, commonly called Charles, and Charlotte,) and of my esteem and regard for him, do hereby liberate and emancipate the said Charles Dupey, from this day, from all obligation of service to me, or my representatives, investing him, as far as any act of mine can invest him, with all the rights and privileges of a freeman.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1844.

HENRY CLAY. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
THOS. H. CLAY.

Foreign Relations.—The United States and Great Britain.

A correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen, has recently been published. It relates to the cases of the vessels "John A. Robb," "Jones," "Tigris," "Seamew," "Roderick Dhu," and "William and Francis." That part in relation to the first two cases is given in the National Intelligencer. Mr. Everett complains that a seaman had been taken by a British cruiser from the "John A. Robb," without sufficient cause for the proceeding given. Lord Aberdeen's final reply is not published. Mr. Everett had better be recalled and sent to Charleston.

The other case, concerning which the correspondence is published, is that of the "Jones," who was seized as a slaver, and sold, as is alledged, without sufficient reason. Lord Aberdeen intimates his willingness to reconsider the case.

Under-ground Railroad.

An article from a St. Louis paper, complaining of the "abduction" of slaves from that city, and offering a reward for the discovery of the "depot" of the "underground railroad," was published a few weeks since in the Standard. The following comforting letter to Mr. French Rayburn, of St. Louis, I cut from an exchange paper.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1844.

My very dear Sir:—Your slave William, having heard Mr. January relate his experience in chasing his runaway slave, (who passed here for Canada a few days ago,) wherein he, the said January, had not a very refreshing season, concluded to follow in the heel-tracks of his predecessor, and consequently put on board a boat this morning for that rather chilly but free land, where cutaneous democracy is not quite as prevalent as here, called Canada. Any advices you may have for him, may be lodged in my care, as I am henceforth his attorney in fact for the United States of America. William is in very good health, and wishes to be remembered to you; says he thinks you, Mr. January, and Mr. C. D. Fitz, the upholsterer, had better console each other on account of your losses, and repent of slaveholding—free your slaves, al low them fair wages, and they will work much better, and feel more interested in your welfare. Good advice. Suppose you try it.

Your very obedient
And humble servant,
PHILEMON ONESIMUS,
Attorney in fact for Wm. Rayburn.

FOREIGN CONVICTS.—It is said that extensive preparations are in progress in the German States, to transport their criminals to this country. A ship lately arrived at Baltimore from Bremen, with fourteen convicts from whose limbs the prison shackles were not removed till they arrived at Fort McHenry. If they are all carried south of Mason and Dixon's line, it may add to the number of rogues, but can hardly increase the amount of villany.

"THE LAW OF GOD SUSTAINED."—A New Hampshire religious paper has an article with this caption, wherein its readers are informed that the people of that State have decided by an overwhelming majority, that men shall continue to be hung up by the neck, who have taken the lives of their fellow-men, not in accordance with the law.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.—The Boston Courier gives an extract from a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Decatur, who reports that H. B. M. brig Star has captured two Spanish vessels full of slaves and specie, and sent them to the island of Ascension. Some of the papers have it that the Decatur captured these vessels. So remarkable an instance of absence of mind could hardly occur.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.—The Rev. John T. Sargent, one of the Unitarian ministers at large, and pastor of the Suffolk street chapel, Boston, has been reprimanded by the "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches," for exchanging with the Reverend Theodore Parker, of West Roxbury. Mr Sargent immediately resigned his office as pastor of the chapel, and his resignation was accepted.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—A gratifying proof of the aptitude of the Cherokees to adopt the humanizing customs of civilized life, was given on the 24th ultimo, in Skin Bayou District. Black Hawk, a Cherokee, was hung for the murder of another of the tribe by the name of Johnson.

BEYOND DOUBT.—Mr. Polk's election is settled beyond a doubt. The electors of the following States have given their votes for him unanimously:

Maine	9	Louisiana	6
New Hampshire	6	Michigan	5
New-York	36	Indiana	12
Pennsylvania	26	Illinois	9
Virginia	17	South Carolina	9
Georgia	10		—
			145

MR. CLAY.—The electoral college of Kentucky met Mr. Clay a few days since on the lawn at Ashland, and made a speech to that gentleman, through their President. Mr. Clay made a suitable reply.

INDIANA.—The Governor of this State, in his annual message, says, that he considers it beyond the power of the State to meet her liabilities, or to pay the interest on her public debt.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The Baptist Advocate, published in this city, shows its hatred of the Anti-Slavery cause, by refusing to exchange with the Standard. I mention it for the comfort of the Baptists generally, who will be glad to hear of the faithfulness of their organ to the character of the Church.

The first number of the "Reformer and Cincinnati High School Messenger," is received. It is devoted to the cause of education, and reform generally. Mr. Hiram S. Gilmore is the editor, and will doubtless make it a valuable auxiliary in the various reforms to which he is devoted.

The lines on our fourth page, by H. W. of Portland, were published a few weeks since, but with so many errors, that I have been requested to republish them from a correct copy. More from the same gifted author will soon appear.

THE HANGMAN.—The first number of a new paper with this title is received. It is devoted to the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and is ably edited by the Reverend Charles Spear, of Boston.

☞ Have any of our subscribers a copy of number 208 to spare? Any one who has will oblige me by forwarding it to this office.

Hon. THOMAS MORRIS, the Liberty Party candidate for the Vice Presidency, died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clairmont county, Ohio, on the 7th instant.

Mr. POLK in a late speech at Nashville, said that he did not regard himself "as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States."

KIDNAPPING.—Two colored boys were kidnapped from the house of William Webb, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the night of November 28th.

☞ The Post-office address of Abby Kelley, E. J. Hitchcock, and Dr. Hudson, is Philadelphia, care of J. M. McKim.

☞ A. Clement, of Danville, Vermont, is informed that his account shall be corrected. The error occurred before I came here.

Congress.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, 12 mo. 9th, 1844.

FRIEND GAY:—Both houses of Congress have been in session to-day, and adjourned about an hour since, till to-morrow, at noon. The House was occupied most of the time in Committee of the Whole, Cave Johnson in the chair, with Dr. Duncan's bill, for fixing the time of holding the Presidential election, the same day in every State.

In the Senate, the new Senators, Dickinson and Foster, of your State, and Atchison, of Missouri, appeared, had the oath administered, and took their seats.

B. Tappan presented the credentials of young Iowa, which territory, you are probably aware, has adopted a Constitution, and a memorial to Congress for admission into the Union. Its Constitution prohibits the introduction of Slavery, and is otherwise as free as that of almost any other State. These documents were referred to the Judicary Committee.

Next came a notice by George McDuffie, of his intention, on to-morrow, to introduce a joint resolution *for the Annexation of Texas.*

10th.—In the Senate, George McDuffie introduced the Joint resolutions of which he gave notice yesterday, for the Annexation (or, to use a more popular phrase with many, and which, according to the Globe, is the language used in these resolutions, the re-Annexation) of Texas to the United States. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

T. H. Benton gave notice that he would on a future day, introduce a bill providing for the Annexation of Texas.

In the *House*, when the State of Massachusetts was called for petitions, John Q. Adams presented a petition of citizens of New-York, for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, moved to lay the question of reception on the table. On this motion, the yeas and nays were demanded. Robert C. Winthrop put some inquiries to the Speaker as to the effect of the vote. The Speaker said the vote, if it prevailed, would put the petition entirely out of the possession of the House. But the motion to lie it upon the table was negatived. Yeas 90, nays 99.

The question then recurring on the reception of the petition, the question (by viva voce vote) was decided by the Speaker, in the *negative*. John Q. Adams called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the petition was received. Yeas 107, nays 81. Mr. Adams then moved the reference of the petition to the Committee on the District of Columbia, (C. J. Ingersoll here read a paragraph or two from the rules of the House, which he accompanied with some remarks, but the purport of either I was unable to gather, from the general stir among the members at the time.) Some one moved to lay the motion of reference on the table. On this motion, Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and resulted—yeas 88, nays 99. A motion was then made to adjourn, but failed. The motion of John Q. Adams, to refer to the Committee on the District, was then carried without a count.

The House proceeded with the call of the States till they got to Ohio; when that State was called, Joshua R. Giddings arose. Some sensation appeared in the Hall as he forwarded some papers to the Clerk's table, and on motion of Mr. Schenck of Ohio, the House adjourned.

The papers presented by Giddings, I since learned, to be some private claims.

We expect matter of interest to-morrow.

12th. This day has been one of interest to the Anti-Slavery cause in the House of Representatives. It is not necessary I should state anything else that has been done, except that which relates to the slave question.

The call for petitions (not having gone through yesterday) was continued. Joshua R. Giddings appeared to have a good supply, and proceeded as calmly and deliberately to present them as though they might be very desirable to the House. They were principally for the Abolition of Slavery in this District. E. J. Black vociferously objected to the reception of the first. A call for the reading was made—the petition was read. Black said it was a disgrace, not only to the signers, but to the member who would present it. The question of reception, however, was carried in the affirmative. This petition complained of the implication of the free States in the expense of Southern Slavery. Dromgoole, of Virginia, inquired whether there were any laws in existence by which the people of Ohio, whence the petition came, were involved in the support of Slavery. Giddings was proceeding to answer him, by referring to the law of 27th of February, 1801, &c. when the Speaker interrupted him, by saying the question was not debateable. Giddings replied he was aware of that, and had not been debating it, but simply answering the question of the gentleman from Virginia. Dromgoole said he had asked the gentleman from Ohio no question. Giddings replied that the gentleman had called for information, which he considered due him, and which he (Giddings) conceived it right for him to give. (Laughter.) The petition was then received. Giddings then presented several other petitions—some from Ohio—some from Albany county, New-York—some praying the Abolition of Slavery, and one against the Annexation of Texas. John Pettit, of Indiana, said the Texas question had been submitted to the whole people of this country, and that they had given their verdict upon it (several voices—"*right.*") J. R. Ingersoll said he had neither seen nor heard of any such report or decision of the American people. [We are told by politicians we must vote for *one or the other* of two candidates—how ever *bad*, one will be *better* than the other, and we must choose the *best*—we must do it if we don't hold with *one* of his measures or principles. Then, after doing it, we are taunted with having *sanctioned all his vices!* If a man cuts off his finger to save his arm—why of course it is to be understood that he amputated the small member for the *pleasure of it!* The physician might as well, after urging the dismemberment of the patient's foot to save the body and getting it severed, contend that the patient *did not want a foot*, as for men to conclude that *every question* discussed in a campaign, is decided according to *individual choice* by a Presidential election.] The Anti-Texas petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolution of an Anti-Slavery meeting in Ohio, together with some more petitions, were then presented by Giddings, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He then presented a petition on which the question of reception being raised, Giddings called for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered. E. J. Black, of Georgia, inquired whether the question of reception was debateable. The Chair said it was. The petition was then laid over, and may again be called up.

Giddings presented next, a petition, praying Congress to take measures for the alteration of the Constitution, so as to put all the States on an equality, as respects the basis of representation. Dromgoole called for the reading of the petition. It was read by the Clerk. Dromgoole said a resolution had been passed at the last session, declaring any attempt to make such an alteration in the Constitution, a step toward the dissolution of the Union. He moved to lay the petition on the table. On this motion, Giddings called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the result was, yeas 135, nays 51. So the petition was laid upon the table.

A. C. Dodge, the Delegate from Iowa, presented the Constitution, and a memorial from the citizens of that territory, asking admission into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories, and five thousand copies of the documents ordered to be printed.

D. Levy, the Delegate from Florida, moved to have five thousand copies of the Constitution of that territory, as presented at last session, printed. The admission of that territory is also to come up ere long.

Charles J. Ingersoll, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported joint resolutions for the Annexaiton of Texas to the Union. They were read; after whicq, R. C. Winthrop (one of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) arose and gave his objections to the measure. He said he believed it unconstitutional—a violation of treaty stipulation—calculated to involve us in a disgraceful war, and especially did he object to it on account of its tendency to extend the institution of Slavery.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union.

Subjects of the deepest interest to the country, you will perceive, are thus already before the national Legislature, and circumstances around us at present, strongly favor the presumption that the most energetic efforts are contemplated for the consummation of a measure so dishonorable to our people, and against the expressed will of several of the States, in their Legislative capacities, as well as through petitions and innumerable resolves by the people at large.

Respectfully, B. B. D.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Items.

Still later from Mexico—Serious Revolution.—The New Orleans Picayune, received by last night's mail, contains advices four days later from Vera Cruz. A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Jalapa, under date of 20th ultimo, says: "From all accounts, it would seem that the whole interior is up in arms against Santa Anna, with Gen. Paredes at the head of the revolutionary force. The States of Salisco, San Luis, Aguis, Calientes, Guanajuato, and Queretaro have already declared against Santa Anna, and every post brings intelligence of disaffection in other quarters. Some few garrisons in other States may have declared themselves in favor of the Government, but that is all humbug. A passenger just arrived from Vera Cruz, says the garrison there has declared for Santa Anna, but there were many who thought the soldiers were ready to throw up their caps for Paredes, should half a chance occur.

"Santa Anna is on his march towards Mexico, with six thousand men, and at the last accounts was near the city; but the desertions from the ranks had been immense. One regiment, numbering eight hundred men, had been reduced to its officers and four privates by this means. The cause of the Dictator certainly looks desperate, and many look for its total overthrow."

The Picayune says a rumor prevailed in that city on the previous day, the 5th instant, that Mexico had declared war against the United States, but as she already had her hands full, we think Santa Anna will be inclined to postpone it to a more convenient season.

Later from St. Domingo.—The arrival of the schooner Halcyon, furnishes us with dates somewhat later from the city and Island of St. Domingo. Peace and confidence are in a manner restored between the Haytiens and Dominicans, a brisk trade being carried on between them; and no doubt the troops stationed on the borders of the Spanish part will soon be entirely withdrawn, and the whole country thrown open for trade. Geurriere had sent a proclamation to the Dominicans, requiring them to lay down their arms, and he would not again interfere with their Government affairs. They have disbanded part of their troops, but still retain their own President, not willing to acknowledge Geurriere.

It is supposed that the proclamation by Geurriere was only a *ruse* to lull them into security, and then easily overpower them. Produce generally is very plenty, and the crops are much heavier than it was supposed they would be this season.—*Tribune.*

News by the way of Jamaica.—From a letter from St. Anne's Bay, dated the 5th ultimo, we glean the following: A British man-of-war brig, on a cruise, and last from Charges, reports that on her former cruise she fell in with a slaver bound to Bahia. When first discovered by the brig, American colors were flying at the peak, and she appeared like an American merchant brig, and had she kept her course no suspicions would have been entertained otherwise; but in consequence of her suspicious manœuvres, chase was immediately given, and the next morning she was overtaken, when she hauled down the American Ensign, hoisted the spanish flag, and prepared for fight. She was, however, captured without any loss of life on board the British brig, and five killed on the slaver. She proved to be a brig of 180 tons, with an American bottom, and had 340 slaves confined on board from the east coast of Africa, bound to Bahia. She was carried into Chagres, and taken charge of. Information had been received from her that a schooner had sailed in company with her, with a cargo of slaves for the same port. The brig, when she touched at Jamaica, was then in search of the schooner. No other news.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky, has emancipated twenty-four slaves, and they are now on their way to Liberia.

Death of Hon. William Prescott.—It is with deep regret that we learn that Hon. William Prescott died at his residence in this city on Sunday morning. He was apparently in his usual health, at breakfast; but soon after complained of oppression in the heart, and fell instantly dead. He was a graduate of the class of 1783, (Harvard) and we presume was about 80 years of age. Judge Prescott has held many public offices with distinguished honor to himself, and advantage to the people, and was a lawyer of profound erudition. He retained his mental and physical powers unimpaired to the last. His father was the commander of the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his son the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella.—*Boston Courier.*

Rev. *Theodore S. Wright*, a *colored* Clergyman, has been elected Moderator for the next six months of the Third Presbytery of New-York.

Died.

In this city, on the 8th instant, JAMES S. Jr. infant son of James S. and Abby Gibbons.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard—from Dec. 1st, to Dec. 14th, 1844.

J. L. Sandford, Newark,	$2.00	
Samuel Pound, Elk, Pa.	2.00	
Eldad Stebbins, Hatfield, Mass.	1.00	
M. J. Steers, Warwick, N. J.	2.00	
M. M. Chamberlin, Newmarket, N. H.	2.00	
R. H. Puffer, N. Sunderland, Mass.	.25	
J. Boynton, Perkinsville, Vt.	1.00	
Unise Tuttle, Winchester, N. Y.	2.00	
D. W. Wilson, Sullivan, N. H.	2.00	
Wm. P. Williamson, Plainfield, N. J.	1.00	
Henry Giles, Southboro, Mass.	4.00	
John Child, Springfield, Mass.	4.00	
Henry Hamdin, Locke, N. Y.	1.00	
Daniel Grover, Tolland, Ct.	1.00	
Nathan Cushing, Great Falls, N. H.	1.00	
John Erwin, Washington, Ct.	1.25	
John Myrick, Princeton, Mass.	2.00	
Joseph Merriam, " "	2.00	
John B. Swanton, Bath, Me.	4.00	
E. Q. Sewall, Scituate, Mass.	.50	
Anna M. Bailey, New Bedford, Mass.	2.00	
Lucilia Tarbox, Brooklyn, Ct.	1.50	
Elihu Durfee, Palmyra, N. Y.	2.00	
Nathan Johnson, New Bedford, Mass.	1.00	
Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River, "	5.00	
Wm. D. Edmaston, Richmond, Ia.	2.00	
Mrs. David S. Greenough, Roxbury, Mass.	2.00	
Rev. John Parkman, Dover, N. H.	5.00	
Nathan G. Shiller, Concord, N. H.	1.00	
Theodore Hoge, Belmont, Belmont co. O.	5.00	
Lyman Chase, Walworth, N. Y.	1.00	
	—	63.50
Donations.		
Wendell Phillips, Boston,	40.00	
John Orvis, West Roxhury, Mass.	5.00	
Henry Giles, Southboro, "	1.00	
	—	46.00
Total amount received		$109.50

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

Eleventh Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair,

Will open on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at half-past 9 o'clock, a.m.
AT AMORY HALL.

And will continue through the week; affording an unequalled opportunity for the selection of unique and elsewhere unattainable things for Christmas and New Year's Gifts

☞ This Fair has no connection with any political party, or sectarian denomination, or peculiar opinion. The Funds are to be paid to the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, for the promotion of its sole object—the Abolition of Slavery. This Society has *no connection whatever with "the Liberty Party."* The Managers therefore request purchasers of tickets to observe that none admit to Amory Hall but such as correspond to the following description: Device—Embossed kneeling slave. Motto—American Anti-Slavery Society:—"Am I not a man and a brother?"—endorsed in writing, "Amory Hall—not transferrable—"Season," or "Single." This precaution is rendered necessary by the frequent disappointments of purchasers last year, who took other tickets under the impression that they admitted to this exhibition.

Among the beautiful, useful, and ornamental things which have been collected from almost every part of Europe, Asia, and America, during the year, are a large quantity of small toys from Burmah. Boys' boats and ships from $25 to $1, each. Worsted-wrought, Walnut, and Mahogany mounted tabourets and chairs.

KNITTING AND NETTING.

Sofa-nets, and doileys of an entirely new series of patterns, and of extra size and exquisite fineness—in cotton, linen, and Shetland wool. Open knit black thread stockings, *very large*, smaller, and medium sized shawls and scarfs, KNIT BY THE BLIND OF THE ENGLISH ASYLUM,—all of the most brilliant colors, and of the last degree of fineness and finish. The perfection of these amounts to a curiosity in knit woolen lace-work. Rich, warm, and beautiful woolen neck-ties, net-handkerchiefs, muffs, mits, gloves, muffatees, baby's socks and shoes, stockings, throat-shields, sofa-covers, dressing-gowns, foot-cushions, sofa-pillows, gaiters, moccasins, broaches, bell-pulls, &c. &c. all knitted and netted and wrought by English and Irish friends of the cause, of the beautiful foreign worsted, which is not imported (except to order) by "the trade."

TAPESTRY WORK.

Slippers, bags, screens, tabourets, chair-bottoms, vests, mats, rugs, holders, &c. &c. in the greatest beauty and variety.

AN ELEGANT TABLE COVER,

Wrought for the Fair by Harriet Martineau, in four alternate groups of flowers, fruits and evergreens, significant of the four seasons. Oblong, buff-braid netting—baskets, lined with blue and cherry-colored quilted silk, by the same hand.

DOLLS,

of every size, material, price, and character, from a great Waxen Victoria in royal robes, to a little Highland piper, and Edinburgh fish-woman, in characteristic costume.

WAX-FRUIT AND SHELL-WORK.

Boxes, cottages, flowers, &c. from England, Ireland, and Wales.

DRAWING-ROOM GLOVES.

A fresh contribution of these exquisitely beautiful and useful things, which were so much admired last year.

PURSES.

Every imaginable kind, both of Foreign and American contribution; of steel-work, bead-work, silk-work, ribbon-work, knit and net-work, and silver-ring Canton-work.

INFANTS' DRESS.

Wrought frocks, flannels, linens, and cambries. Exquisitely formed and executed hoods, knit by the blind of England, of the exact pattern worn by the royal children of Great Britain. Silk patch-work quilts, new-fashioned bibs.

PETITS OBJETS,

For the drawing-room, in great abundance and *bien recherchés*. Inlaid Japan, and Nankin China inkstands and pen-stands, with cut glass furniture; cut glass perfume bottles, paper weights and holders, portifolios of embossed leather and paper, Japan flower-painted screens, charming water-color sketches on screens, feather fans and screens, desks, work-boxes, Statuettes in plaster and bronze, medallions, silver-mounted eggs in the Russian fashion, tea-caddies, French boudoir book-keeping, and cases of papeterie.

PLAYTHINGS.

A vast variety of games, dissected picture-puzzles, alphabets, skipping-ropes, nine-pins, dominos, in lead and ivory, Alphabet *Costume*, balls, &c.

PICTURES.

Water-color sketches in a most bold and effective style, by British artists of high reputation, who have presented them to the Fair. A series of views of Rhine scenery and English cottage subjects, by English ladies interested in the cause;—all these are very valuable, and worthy the attention of artists and amateurs, as proof of the high character of the English school of water-colors. Very rare and curious silk-woven copies of Raphael's "Madonna della Seggiola," and a "Crucifixion," done at Lyons, in French frames. Landscapes in oils, of English Cathedral and Castle views. A few copies of the new and costly mezzotinto of GEORGE THOMPSON, done for the British India Society. Kit-Kat portraits in oils, of the five first Presidents of the United States—admirable copies from the originals of Stuart. The best engraving of O'Connel. *Four sketches of* HARRIET MARTINEAU'S *rooms at Tynemouth*, and the views from the windows. Feetham,—*Residence of* ELIZABETH PEASE, *at Darlington*.—View of Cork, in water-colors.

PERFUMES, &c.

Boxes and Sockets of pot-pourri, Verveine, Muguet, oilet, orange, rose, &c. Perfumed Chinese soap, scented olive-oil soap, razors, brushes, &c. Boxes of Bartlett's celebrated needles, from Ireland.

THE BOOK-TABLE.

THE LIBERTY BELL, (No 6,) will be published on the first morning of the Fair, in more beautiful style than ever, with an outline engraving of Wendell Phillips, and containing articles from Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, E. L. Follen, Dr. Bowring, Longfellow, Lowell, Clarkson, H. Martineau, Elizabeth Pease, Esther Sturge, Frederika Bremer, Anne W. Weston, S. J. and S. May, G. S. Burleigh, John Parkman, and many others; all the copies elegantly, and some splendidly bound.

"THE PRETTIEST BOOK IN THE WORLD!"

Translated from the German, on purpose for the Fair, with illustrative etchings by Andrews, from original designs, is to be published also on the first morning, and is to be *the prettiest thing in the world* for a Christmas and New Year's gift for children.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

A few copies of Abdy's Journal and Residence in the United States, and a few of Gustave de Beaumont's Ireland, (author of *Marie, ou Esclavage des Etats Unis*, and Colleague of de Tocqueville in the Commission from the French Government for the examination of American Prison Discipline.) This work of De Beaumont is translated by W. C. Taylor, L. L. D. of the Dubin University, and is, with the book of Abdy, out of print. Lockhart's life of Scott, (Cadell's Edinburgh edition in ten volumes,) each volume illustrated with two engravings of Scott, his ancestors, children, and dwelling. Milman's History of the Jews. Vaughan's age of great cities. The Olive-Leaf. The————of George Sand. The English Juvenile Miscellany, or Leaves from Fairyland. The Christian house-tablet, from the German of Passavant. GULISTAN, (Gladwin's translation) from the Persian. Holbey's Peder Paars, (Danish) Enquiry into the accordancy of war with Christianity. Filial Love. The Quadroon Girl. Fire-side verses, by Mary Howitt, (beautiful quarto edition). Modern Slavery, by De La Mennais. Illustrations of Phrenology, (in cards). Illustrations of Faith, from the history of Count Von der Reeke's establishment at Dussilthat, on the Rhine. Many curious and rare old books. Sermons, by distinguished English Ministers of all denominations. Puseyism, by the Rev. William James. Sermon on the miracles. Translation of the Psalms, by Frederick Russell. William Howitt on National Reformation, in Church and State. Dr. Estlin's report on the result of surgical operations at the eye infirmary, Bristol. Cellérier, [Theological professor at Geneva,] on the Old Testament, translated by the Rev. J. R. Wrefford. Dr. Wardlaw's sermon. Missionary stories for children. Lays of Loyalty.

AMERICAN.

Life of C. Follen. A few complete sets of the Liberty Bell. The new publication of the American Anti-Slavery Society—the Madison papers on Slavery, &c. being Anti-Slavery Examiner, No. 16. The last Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society. A great variety of childrens' books. Extracts from the Slave Codes.

The newest, and most elegant, and approved fashion of

WRITING MATERIALS.

Every beautiful kind of writing materials has been selected by friends abroad, for the book-table: small desks, inkstands, of a new construction, boxes of enamelled, motto, transparent, embossed, initial, architectural cameo, gold and silver, and plain common wafers, tapers and friction matches, for sealing, taper stands. Sealing-wax, "perfumed white"—"palace perfumed"—"royal red"—"French" and "Imperial"; of all colors. Letter and note paper of every size, tint, and weight. The best French "papers à lettres"—for foreign correspondence, four hundred and eighty sheets to the half-inch. Deep blue French golden-edge, embossed with flowers. Best *Uni blanc*, plain. Initial note paper, with one, two, or three letters, plain or with ornamental surmounting or surrounding; of fine sizes Pances' cabinet—Queen's eye—common—gentlemen's, and Royal satin. Black edged, with four sizes of envelopes to correspond; envelopes of eight other kinds—Curvilinear—Rectilinear—Parisian safety—Detector—parallelogram—porcelain—Barrister's best. Quadrille note paper. Pictorial and musical note and letter paper, comprising castles and cathedrels, abbeys of England.—Environs of Dublin,—Artistes of the Opera, (among which is Cerito, in the shadow dance, beautifully executed). Quadrille and Lyneal letter paper, with airs from the most celebrated German composers. An immense variety of pencil, India ink, and sepia sketches. Minatures on ivory, of CLARKSON. Lithographic sketches. Transparencies. Tinting by reflection, beautiful pen wipers, wrought card-baskets, card cases of tinted and embossed leather, arbutus wood, and Canton wrought-silver. Penknives.

CURIOSITIES.

Rude Moorish musical instruments. Cut paper birds. Old books. Packets of the hair of Rammohun Roy, Jeremy Bentham, and various other distinguished persons. Book of Flowers from classic ground. Shells of Great Britain, scientifically arranged and presented by Dr. Carpenter and J. Darbeohue Esq. "Ocean offering," or sea-plants of New England. Mossed Vases of dried ferns and Autumn-leaves. Small cooking stove. Japan sealing-wax box, very curious and rare.

AUTOGRAPHS.

A very large number has been received per Caledonia, which, in addition to the other collections of the year, make a supply worthy the attention of collectors. Many of these Autographs are valuable and characteristic letters. Among them are almost all the Literati, Nobility, and Philanthropists of England, with some of other European countries. Valuable Arabic letter, (with letter and translation) of the Sultan of Muscat. Sir Humphrey Davy, Doctor Parr, Wilberforce, Humboldt, Clarkson, The Duchess of Sutherland, Queen Adelaide, Moore, Campbell, Peel, Charlotte Smith, The Howitts, Carlyle, Haydon, Lord Denmore, Boyer and Inginac. Those who wish to examine the collection at leisure, are informed that the best time will be between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

REFRESHMENTS.

Ices, tea and coffee, Blanc-mange, Sandwiches, fruit, cakes, confectionary, &c.

N. B. It should be remembered that the managers are unable to advertise fully, as the most valuable of the home contributions never come in till the day before the Fair, and the Glasgow and Liverpool contributions are not to arrive till the week previous.

Tickets Fifty cents, Season; Twenty-Five cents, single; to be had at the Anti-Slavery offices, 25 Cornhill, Boston, and 142 Nassau St. New-York.

NOTICES.

LECTURES BY FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

Frederick Douglas, by invitation of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Portsmouth, New Hampshire on the evening of the 21st December. Also on the next day, (Sunday,) at times and places, of which due notice will be given.

NEW ENGLAND FOURIER SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Fourier Society, will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, January 15, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the friends of Association is earnestly requested.

GEORGE RIPLEY, President.
JOHN ALLEN, Secretary.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear friends and fellow laborers.—With hopeful hearts, we have commenced our preparations for our next annual fair, resolved that it shall be greatly superior to that of the last year. For the accomplishment of this purpose, we are dependent upon you. Will you not give us ample proof that we have not relied upon you in vain? You cannot need that we should offer you incentives to increased diligence and zeal in our common cause. The image of the suffering slave is vividly before your mental vision; and were you in any danger of forgetting the sad living picture, it would be frequently revived by some new odious manifestation of the slave power, or by the presence of the fugitive, crossing, in the haste of terror, your brichter path.

Nor need we present to you arguments in favor of this method of advancing our cause. You are aware that our fairs have been a source of great pecuniary profit, as the reports of the treasurer of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society show. The principal part of the profit derived from them have passed into the treasury of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, of which you are members. In asking your assistance, then, we are but asking you to aid our common cause, through the agencies which you have constituted. You have nobly responded to our calls, in other years. Have you not commenced our second decade with renewed ardor and increased self-sacrifice? Will you not evince it by immediately beginning, with us, preparations for the fair of 1844? Labor, each according to your ability or inclination, to let each do something. All marketable commodities, useful or ornamental, will be gratefully received. If our contributors will send, with their manufactures, a statement of the cost of the materials each, the committee of estimating the labor expended on them, will be careful to prevent any article from being sold at a price below its value. A very large part of the articles sold, yield a *fair profit*. If any of our friends in the country, will come and superintend the sale of their articles, they wil be most welcome, and their aid truly valuable.

We are sorry to say that our poultry stall was not as well furnished as usual last year. Will not abolitionists who are preparing produce for their own tables or the market, remember, and give us a practical proof that they remember the physically and spiritually starved slave? Give to him, as God hath given to you, freely, abundantly.

We advise all who intend to work in this department (and what abolitionist in Eastern Pennsylvania does not) so begin at once to do something, and enlist the sympathies and efforts of as many others as possible.

We are sure, dear friends, that none of us will regret having done too much, but we may regret having done too little for the emancipation of two and a half millions of slaves.

On behalf of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.

Anna M. Hopper,	*Maria M. Davis,*
Mary Grew,	*Emma Parker,*
Sarah McKim,	*Matilda Casey,*
Phebe Earle,	*Teresa Hallowell,*
Huldah Justice,	*Elizabeth J. Neall,*
Susan Dorsey,	*Rebecca Stackhouse,*
Gertrude K. Burleigh,	*Sarah Pugh,*
Harriet Snyder,	*Mary Shaw,*
Margaret Griscom,	*Sarah Dorsey*
Sarah M. Douglass,	*Margaret Jones,*
Harriet D. Purvis,	*Margaretta Forten,*
Hetty Burr,	*Esther Reckless,*
Mary T. Stickney,	*Jannette Jackson,*
Martha T. Carman,	*Elizabeth Carman,*
Mary Earle,	*Lydia Gillingham,*
Sidney Ann Lewis,	*Hannah Lee Stickney,*
Sarah Lewis,	*Susan Grew,*
Susan Shaw,	*Sarah Child.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 23d, 1844.

MEETINGS IN CHESTER COUNTY.

After leaving Norristown, Abby Kelley and the corps of lecturers who shall accompany her, will attend conventions to be held at the following places:

E. Fallowfield, on the 19th.
Kennet Square, on the 20th.

It is desirable that two meetings a day should be held in the above-mentioned places, the hour to be fixed, and other necessary arrangements made by the following persons: Jno. Thomas and G. A. Lewis, Zebolon Thomas, Lindley Coates, Jas. Fulton, jr. and

Poetry.

THE LAY OF THE LABORER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

A spade! a rake! a hoe?
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will—
And here's a ready hand
To ply the needful tool,
And skilled enough, by lessons rough,
In Labor's rugged school.

To hedge, or dig the ditch,
To lop, or fell the tree,
To lay the swarth on the sultry field,
Or plough the stubborn lea;
The harvest stack to bind,
The wheaten rick to thatch,
And never fear in my pouch to find
The tinder or the match.

To a flaming barn or farm
My fancies never roam;
The fire I yearn to kindle and burn
Is on the hearth of Home;
Where children huddle and crouch
Through dark, long, winter days,
Where starving children huddle and crouch,
To see the cheerful rays,
A glowing on the haggard cheek,
And not in the haggard's blaze!

To Him who sends a drought
To parch the field forlorn,
The rain to flood the meadows with mud,
The blight to blast the corn,
To Him I leave to guide
The bolt in its crooked path,
To strike the miser's rick, and show
The skies blood-red with wrath.

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will—
The corn to thrash, or the hedge to plash,
The market team to drive,
Or mend the fence by the cover side,
And leave the game alive.

Ay, only give me work,
And then you need not fear
That I shall snare his worship's hare,
Or kill his grace's deer;
Break into his lordship's house,
To steal the plate so rich;
Or leave the yeoman that had a purse
To welter in a ditch.

Wherever Nature needs,
Wherever Labor calls,
No job I'll shirk of the hardest work,
To shun the work-house walls;
Where savage laws begrudge
The pauper babe its breath,
And doom a wife to a widow's life,
Before her partner's death.

My only claim is this,
With labor stiff and stark,
By lawful turn, my living to earn,
Between the light and dark;
My daily bread and nightly bed,
My bacon and drop of beer—
But all from the hand that holds the land,
And none from the overseer!

No parish money, or loaf,
No pauper badges for me,
A son of the soil by right of toil,
Entitled to my fee.
No alms I ask, give me my task;
Here are the arm, the leg,
The strength, the sinews of a man,
To work, and not to beg.

Still one of Adam's heirs,
Though doomed by chance of birth
To dress so mean, and to eat the lean,
Instead of the fat of the earth;
To make such humble meals
As honest labor can,
A bone and a crust, with a grace to God,
And little thanks to man!

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will—
Whatever the tool to ply,
Here is a willing drudge,
With muscle and limb, and wo to him
Who does their pay begrudge!

Who every weekly score
Dock's Labor's little mite,
Bestows on the poor at the temple door,
But robbed them over night.
The very shilling he hoped to save,
As health and morals fail,
Shall visit me in the New Bastile,
The Spital, or the Jail!

From a friend's Portfolio.

"FOR BEHOLD THE KINGDOM OF GOD IS WITHIN YOU."

BY H. W. OF PORTLAND.

Pilgrim to the heavenly city,
Groping wildered on thy way;
Look not to the outward landmark,
List not what the blind guides say.

For long years thou hast been seeking
Some new idol found each day;
All that dazzled, all that glittered,
Lured thee from the path away.

On the outward world relying,
Earthly treasures thou wouldst heap;
Titled friends and lofty honors
Lull thy higher hopes to sleep.

Thou art stored with worldly wisdom,
All the lore of books is thine:
And within thy stately mansion,
Brightly sparkle wit and wine.

Richly droop the silken curtains,
Round those high and mirrored halls;
And on the mossy Persian carpets,
Silently thy proud step falls.

Not the gentlest wind of heaven
Dares too roughly fan thy brow,
Nor the morning's blessed sunbeams
Tinge thy cheek with ruddy glow.

Yet midst all these outward riches,
Has thy heart no void confessed—
Whispering, though each wish be granted,
Still, oh still I am not blessed?

And when happy, careless children,
Lured thee with their winning ways—
Thou hast sighed in vain contrition,
Give me back those golden days.

Hadst thou stooped to learn their lesson,
Truthful preachers—they had told,
Thou thy kingdom hadst forsaken,
Thou hast thy own birthright sold.

Thou art heir to vast possessions,
Up, and boldly claim thine own:
Seize the crown—that waits thy wearing—
Leap at once into thy throne.

Look not to some cloudy mansion,
'Mong the planets far away—
Trust not to the distant future,
Let thy Heaven begin to-day.

When thy struggling soul hath conquered,—
When the path lies fair and clear—
When thou art prepared for Heaven,
Thou wilt find that Heaven is here.

Miscellany.

ONE OF THE SMITHS.

CHAPTER I.

I always write stories in a hurry. The truth is, I do not begin till I am driven to it, and, I may add, that once begun, I might never end, but for getting tired. On I hurry, like a wild horse in the harness, till completely exhausted, I am forced to lay down the pen, and leave my hero, perhaps, to the Fates.

It shall not be so this time. I will write only five chapters—and these shall be short—at least one of them. So here it endeth.

CHAPTER II.

I don't say Bill Smith was the laziest man that ever lived, but he was decidedly the laziest I ever saw. And I will venture to say further, that his match could not be found in Pepperelboro. There was where he lived—there he lives now.

Well, Bill was a toper—for that man never lived who was too lazy to drink. Of course, he was not one of the real tear-down-drag-out sort; but then he drank hard, and was generally pretty boozy *towards evening;* for he was too lazy to get drunk early in the day.

One evening, just about two years and three months ago, he was very drunk. The night was cold—the wind blew fiercely, and the light snow swept wildly over the ground, and added terror to the howlings of old Boreas. That night Bill was full two miles from his own miserable hovel, snugly ensconced behind some old boxes and barrels, in one corner of a filthy rum-shop—how came he there—so far from home—I do not know, but will guess, that he happened on board some farmer's wagon or sleigh that passed his house; and was too lazy to get out till the vehicle stopped at the little groggery.

"Bill, you must clear out," said the rumseller.

Bill made no answer.

"I say, Bill, you must clear out—go home."

Bill began to snore—he was sleepy, and tired to boot; he always was.

"Hallo, Bill—I say, come crawl out and go home; 'tis most nine o'clock."

"Wait awhile," said Bill, "don't be in a hurry—there's nothing gained by hurrying."

"But I must shut up and go home. There's nothing doing here, and I can't afford the firewood."

Bill roused up a little—not much, but a little, and winked. Perhaps he would have said something, but just then the door opened, and a stranger walked in. He had rode a long distance, and seeing a light in the "rummy," had called to inquire how far it was to a public house.

"Just two miles and a half," said old Boozle, the rumseller; "and here's a chap that's going e'enamost there—lives right on the road."

Bill roused up a little more; perhaps there was a chance to ride, and it would not do to lose it. After a little more ceremony, that may be imagined, and a little assistance that Bill actually needed, the two got into the sleigh and rode off.

"I s'pose I live here," said Bill, when the sleigh had got a few rods past his house. The stranger reined up his nag, and Bill got out. He had begun to get sober, and would have thanked the gentleman for his ride, but he was really too lazy, and so he jolted slowly back to his own door, raised the latch and went in.

CHAPTER III.

There was quite a stir in Pepperelboro the next day. A stranger had come to town, and it was pretty generally rumored that he was to deliver a temperance lecture that evening in the village school-house. Here and there little groups were gathered together, talking the matter over—for indeed it was something new to have a temperance lecture there; the oldest inhabitants couldn't remember the like of it. Bill's appetite, and an itching to ascertain who and what the stranger was, urged him as far as the tavern, where he arrived about noon. Of course he made one of the group there, who talked about the stranger and his business; though precious little did he do towards making up the conversation.

"Are you going to jine the new pledge, Bill?" asked an old covey, as he entered the bar-room.

Bill didn't know exactly what answer to make; and so, true to his nature, he made none at all.

"How is it, uncle Simon," continued the same voice, addressing another of the loungers, "are you going to jine the Thomsonians to-night?—they say it is all the go down in the city."

"The *Thomsonians*," said uncle Simon. "I don't know—they allow *steaming* it, I suppose."

Old Simon was the wit of the town, and of course this sally produced a laugh.

"The devil a bit," answered a square-rigged, double-breasted fellow, who had stood in the corner of the room all the while. "I've seen 'em and hearn 'em lecture too, but they don't hold to steamin' in any way as I know; nor they aint Thomsonians neither."

"What are they, Sam?" asked uncle Simon.

"They are *Teetotallers*," said Sam, "and they don't hold to drinkin' a drop of liquor."

"*Afore folks*," added Simon, with emphasis; and here was another laugh.

Bill heard all this, but took no part, even in the laugh, for he was too lazy. Towards night the company dispersed, the great portion of them to meet at the school-house. Bill got a chance to ride, and so he went to the school-house too.

The lecturer was there, and in good time began his discourse. He dwelt long on the evil consequences of intemperance; and, among other things, showed that it uniformly produced laziness—the worst kind of laziness—even a disregard to those duties on the performance of which depends cleanliness, health, and happiness.

Bill heard the whole, and winked. The others heard and looked at Bill.

Presently the pledge went round, beginning with uncle Simon, who was the oldest man and biggest toper in the house.

"I'll sign if Bill Smith will," said Simon, "And I too," said the next—and the next—and—

"But who is Bill Smith?" asked the stranger.

"There he sits," answered one, pointing to a seat near the door; for Bill had not got far into the house—for he was too lazy.

The pledge was carried to him, and he was requested to sign it. "I can't," said Bill, "I'm tired."

"But you must," said the stranger; "here are three or four more waiting for you to sign."

"Don't you see I can't?" answered Bill. "And besides, 'tisn't best to hurry; there's nothing got by hurrying. I'm tired."

The audience laughed—Bill looked sober; he was evidently thinking about something, and this required an effort. I suspect he was thinking of the lecture, and his own laziness. Presently he spoke.

"I s'pose I might sign it, and make a speech too," he said; "for though I'm a little lazy now-a-days, seeing there's nothing to do, *I used to be* as smart as any fellow in Pepperelboro.'

"So you were," said Simon; "now sign the Thomsonian Society, Bill, and make a speech."

"I guess, on the whole, I had better wait," said Bill; perhaps some other time will do as well."

But the stranger insisted, for full half an hour, and, strange to say, Bill finally signed the pledge.

"And now make a speech," was the cry from every part of the house. Bill wouldn't make a speech that night, and the topers wouldn't sign the pledge till the speech had been made.

"I'll come here next Tuesday night, and make a good long speech," said Bill, with more energy than he had displayed for months before; "if uncle Simon and the rest of you will come and hear me."

"Agreed! agreed!" was heard from all parts of the house. And then the audience dispersed.

CHAPTER IV.

'Tis strange to say what havoc intemperance will make of intellect and ambition. When William Smith was twenty-five years of age, he was considered the most industrious, intelligent, and noble-hearted of all the young men in his native town.

He was the pride of the circle in which he moved, and bid fair to shine a bright ornament in the most respectable society. He married him a wife, and for a time lived happily. But the seeds of intemperance had been planted within him, and in ten years he had become "Lazy Bill."

Bill Smith went home that night, after the temperance meeting, and told his wife with some effort, what he had done. "I've signed the total abstinence pledge, Kate, hit or miss, and next Tuesday I am going to preach." At first his wife would not believe a word of it; but the next day, the indications of a change for the better were too strong to go unnoticed, and she admitted that "something must be in the wind." The signing of the pledge dated from Wednesday, and Friday, Bill did what he had not done for two years; he worked all day—mended his windows, put new shingles on his roof, hauled fire-wood on his hand-sled; &c. Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday were similarly spent; and when the temperance meeting came, on Tuesday evening, he brushed up his old coat, took his wife by the arm, and tugged silently to the school-house.

The audience had got there before him, for every one was anxious to hear what Lazy Bill could say on the subject of temperance. Old Simon had seated himself close to the desk, that he might have better opportunity to play off his pranks, and exercise his powers of ridicule. But when Smith entered—looking so changed—so noble—so dignified, comparatively, the old man crept away, abashed, and apparently astonished. "Can this be Lazy Bill?" he mentally asked; and the more he asked the question, the more he was puzzled to answer it. Pretty soon Smith commenced.

"Ten years ago I was respectable, industrious, and happy. I came into this neighborhood, bought me a few acres of land; built me a small house, got married, and went to work. We used to have social parties in those times, and Sarah there, (pointing to his wife,) and I used to attend them. Sarah learned to knit edging and tell stories, and I learned to drink wine. Very soon I began to find myself impatient for the time of the next party to arrive; and when it came, I was equally impatient to see the wine go round. Finally I drank to excess—even to intoxication—at one of these parties; and from that time, though for a while heartily ashamed of my conduct, I had less of self-respect, and more of the appetite for liquor. I began to visit the tavern, and the little rum-shop down there at the other village, and with others of like inclination and appetite, I spent my time lounging about these groggeries—sitting, now in the sun, now in the shade, but never engaged in any more active business than whittling a pine stick, or tippling from a decanter of New England rum. I lost, by degrees, all my ambition—became lazy and indolent, and you called me Lazy Bill. At first my wife fretted and scolded at my changed conduct; but this only made it worse. Then she cried and entreated—but this had the same effect, produced trouble, and I drank more rum to drown it. Drunkards are sure to find trouble enough when rum has become its only antidote. I drank,—lost the little property I had accumulated—broke the heart of my wife, and became finally heedless of everything. So I lived along till last Wednesday night. You know what we heard then, and I need not say that I was convinced rum had made me "Lazy Bill," and caused all my trouble. I signed the Pledge, and till now I have kept it inviolate; and God helping me, I'll never drink another drop of liquor as long as I live. Already I begin to feel the fires of ambition again in my breast, and to imagine myself a man. My wife, there, is happier, and looks healthier; and my little boy smiles sweetly when I take him in my arms. In short, I am a new man, with new feelings, and new hopes, and now I am going to lead a new life, regain, if possible, my character, and my property, and be happy. And I want my old companions to go with me. Some of you promised to sign the pledge if I would, and nothing has befallen me to discourage that resolution. I hope you will come up here and redeem your promises."

There was a pause for some minutes. The audience seemed paralyzed with astonishment. Old Simon had been seen to brush away something that had apparently escaped from between his eyelids, and all were looking to him for some movement that should break the spell of enchantment. Presently he rose, walked up silently to the desk, took up the pen, and put his name to the pledge. Now, the people seemed to breathe freer; and one by one, every man and woman in that house followed his example.

CHAPTER V.

Five or six months ago I was passing through the little town of Pepperelboro, and recollecting some of the incidents related above, bethought me to ascertain if Bill had kept his pledge. I could not recollect his surname, and was obliged to inquire for "Lazy Bill," as of old. Nobody knew him, or could tell where he lived. Finally, I called at a house, and interrogated the woman industriously for the whereabouts of "Lazy Bill;" but she knew nothing of him, and turned to go away. Just then an old gentleman passed the house.

"There's uncle Simon Leighton," said the woman, "and he knows where your man lives, if anybody does." I hurried into the street, and soon overtaking uncle Simon, put to him the question, "Where does Lazy Bill live."

"Lazy Bill!" said he, "I suppose you mean William Smith, the carriage-maker."

"That's his name," I replied, "though I did not know he was a carriage-maker."

"He lives on the old spot," said Simon; "just where he has lived for twelve years, and he don't look much like 'Lazy Bill' now, I can tell you."

I hurried on, and soon came to the place where, two years before, I had dropped the miserable being called "Lazy Bill," whom I had taken from the groggery of the village below, to pilot me to a hotel. The old hovel had been torn down, and on its site stood a pretty white cottage, surrounded with a yard of flowers, just withering from the effects of an autumn frost. Beyond was a large building, which from the sound proceeding from it, I judged to be the work-shop of William Smith, the carriage-maker. Thither I bent my steps, and on inquiring for Mr. Smith, was pointed to a noble-looking workman in the farther end of the shop, whose manly bearing and healthy-looking countenance were evidence enough that the pledge had remained unbroken. On my approach he recognized me, shook my hand heartily, and throwing off his apron, invited me into his house. We walked in together, and there I found one of the prettiest and happiest families I had ever set eyes upon. The wife was all joy and contentment, the children all animation and beauty. The oldest boy was at work in the shop, but on learning that it was "the stranger" who had called, he came in and appeared overjoyed to see me. Our meeting there was indeed a glorious one; and never shall I forget the warm grasp of the hand that the father gave me, on taking my leave of him.

"Tell my old acquaintance at S——," said he, "that '*Lazy Bill*' is now one of the happiest fellows in Christendom; that his wife and children are as gay as larks, and lively as crickets; that his industry and his property have come back to him; and better than all, that not one drop of liquor is bought, or sold, or drank, in the little town of Pepperelboro."

From the London Punch.

FROM A LADY IN WANT OF A GOVERNESS, TO AN ACQUAINTANCE.

DEAR MADAM—We are again in tribulation; for Miss Sinclair, the young person whose harp-playing you were pleased to admire, has left us—left us, too, in the most shameful and ungrateful manner, before we could provide another teacher for the dear children. Oh, these governesses! I am told there is some clever gentleman who has invented an arithmetic machine that will calculate any sum to a fraction. What a blessing would that man bestow upon really good society who should invent an instrument for teaching! I am sure, in these days, the thing might be done, and would pay admirably; for how much annoyance would be spared us—how much impertinence that we are daily exposed to from a class of individuals who can have no standing in society, and are nevertheless continually at one's elbow! The cook, the housemaid, the lady's maid, all know their place, and behave themselves accordingly; but there is no teaching a governess that she is nothing more than a servant; a person hired for wages, to polish the minds of your children, just in the same manner as Molly polishes your rosewood and mahogany—and to be as careful of their morals as if, like the housekeeper, she was entrusted with so much precious china. Your maid dresses your hair with due humility, and takes your little bits of ill-temper with proper resignation; she knows these things are considered in her wages, and thus she may be an ornament to the sphere to which it has pleased Heaven to call her. But governesses! they are continually flying in the face of Providence! There is, too, an impertinence in their very meekness; at times, an insult in their silence. They move about you with an air of injured beings—an air that says to your very face—"We, too, are ladies, though you can't believe it." Ladies! as if the person who takes a salary is not, to all intents and purposes, a servant—at best, a better sort of menial servant.

To return to that person, Sinclair. I never liked her from the first; but as I heard that she had an old father to provide for—the man was, I believe, in gaol at the time—I suffered my charity to cover a multitude of her faults, and received her, as she was afterwards pleased to call it, into my family—into one of my back bed-rooms would have been a more respectful phrase. Well, she would always be reading, when she ought to have talked to and amused the dear children. It was only yesterday that she repeated the fault. She had been out three or four hours walking, and I found her again reading a book whilst the poor things were moped to death for something to enliven them. My indignation was roused, and I asked her if she thought she was acting honestly by her employer? She looked up at me—her face turned blood-red—her lips quivered with some impertinent reply, I am certain, by their motion—and then, dropping the book, she burst into tears. Governesses, my dear Madam, always can. But I have not told you all. What book, think you, was it? A Christmas Carol! I have never read the thing; but knowing it to be aimed at the best interests of good society, all the feelings of a mother rushed upon me, and I believe I did read her a pretty lesson. You have n't heard all. While I was reproaching her for her ingratitude, her baseness, for bringing such books into my family, and saying something, I forget exactly what, about a viper I had warmed—she sprang from the chair like a play-house queen, and in a voice as searching as an east wind—told me she would leave my house that instant! Her impudence—for I knew she must go to starvation—fairly took away my breath. Well, it is n't all told. She multiplied her insults, for with her wet, streaming face, she caught little Emeline about the neck, and kissing her violently, cried, "God bless the children!" I trust I am not unforgiving; no; but there was an emphasis upon "the children," that nothing would ever make me pardon. It was a refinement of abuse that made me quiver again. However, I had my satisfaction of my lady; for I would not suffer a servant to stir—no, I made her call a hackney-coach herself to take her boxes; though after the sort of book I caught her with, I certainly ought to have well rummaged them before they left the house.

Can you recommend me another governess—for although I have been but a day unprovided, I feel worn to death by the children! What's worse—but then she's only a child—Emeline has been crying all day about the creature, and moreover says she loves her. The principles she might have instilled into the dear babe's mind I shudder to think of! However we are happily rid of her. If you can recommend me a really useful, well-behaved person—you know the kind of individual I want—you will confer a favor on

Yours obliged,

HONORIA ASPHALT.

P. S.—I have n't told you all my troubles. We are about to lose our treasure of a cook. Sir John and he have had some words about the soup—the man feels his reputation wounded, and has resigned. I have myself tried to pacify him, but as yet without success. I have scolded John well for his indiscretion towards so valuable a *chef*. I am, however, going out, and shall see if a nice diamond ring will restore peace; if so, fifty or seventy pounds will be well bestowed.

THE ANSWER.

DEAR MADAM,—Whilst I sympathize with you, I must also use the privilege of a friend, and admonish. The truth is—and, though truth, like medicine, is generally unpleasant, it must nevertheless, like medicine, be sometimes administered—the truth is, you spoil all your governesses. You do, indeed. I, who have had a large experience of that sort of people, know it. Only a week ago, I saw Sinclair in the Park, talking with another governess. As your friend, I took the liberty of asking her who she was!

She replied—I thought very boldly—an old schoolfellow. Upon which I told her you would be very angry if you knew of the indiscretion. That, as a governess, she had no longer anything to do with school-fellows, and should speak to nobody but to the young ladies. That it was her duty, as a young woman of principle—and I dwelt, as you know I can dwell, upon the word—upon principle, to cut herself off from the rest of the world, and study nobody but you and the dear children. My idea of a good governess, I observed is, that she should be a sort of a nun engaged upon wages; a person vowed to humility, gentleness, and resignation, for so much salary. That she should mix in the world as though she were no part of it—self-removed from its pleasures and its sympathies; in fact, as a sort of machine ordained by Providence to await the behests of those ordained above her. Upon this she dropt her eye-lids, I thought, very insolently, and with a smile not to be mistaken, turned away. Never, my dear madam, let your governess talk with another governess. Depend upon it, their conversation is always about their employers; and such is the ungrateful spirit of the people, I fear me always to their detriment. Besides, I have known the scarlet fever brought into a house by such a practice.

You will also pardon me, when I tell you that you are not sufficiently discreet as to the age of your governess. Morris, I remember, who preceded Sinclair, must at least have been seven-and-thirty; whilst Sinclair cannot have been more than one-and-twenty. Now, a governess should never be chosen younger than five-and-twenty, or older than five-and-thirty. The intermediate time may be called the prime of governess life. If you get them younger, their heads are full of the most preposterous notions about affections, and sympathies, and what they call yearnings for home. Like unweaned lambs, they are always bleating and unsatisfied. At five-and-twenty, the governess mind knows better what is due to itself and employer, and with a strong hand plucks up such weaknesses as unprofitable weeds; at least, if it does n't, it ought. After five-and-thirty, the governess gets slow and prosy, and her heaviness may dangerously infect the light-heartedness of the dear children—therefore, she is not to be thought of an hour longer. Immediately supply her place with a junior teacher, as you value the morals and accomplishments of your beloved family.

If, in the course of ten years, with a salary of let us say, twenty pounds a year, out of which she has only to buy clothes fit to keep company with the children, the governess has not saved a sufficiency for her declining age—it is but too painful to know that she must have been a very profuse, improvident person. And yet, I fear me, there are lamentable instances of such indiscretion. I myself, at this moment, know a spendthrift creature who, as I have heard, in her prime—that is, for the ten years—lived in one family. Two of her pupils are now countesses. Well, she had saved next to nothing, and when discharged, she sank lower and lower as a daily governess, at length absolutely taught French, Italian, and the harp to the daughters of small tradesmen, at eighteen pence a lesson. In time, she of course got too old for this. She now lives somewhere at Camberwell, and, though sand blind, keeps a six-penny school for little boys and girls of the lower orders. With this and the profits on her cakes, she contrives to eke out a miserable existence—a sad example, if they would only be warned, to improvident governesses.

I am now called away, and am therefore unable to answer your letter to the full. However, you shall have another epistle on the subject to-morrow.

Yours, always,

DOROTHA COBALT.

From the Calcutta Star.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN COTTON IN INDIA.

In regard to the culture of American cotton in Bengal, it must be admitted, that athough the experiments have been numerous, and in some instances on an extended scale, the whole have hitherto been conducted by amateurs, many of whom, having satisfied a temporary wish to try the culture, have abandoned it, whether successful or otherwise, so that it is almost impossible to form a decided opinion, as to how far the cultivation would answer in a commercial point of view. Of late, however, there appears to be a desire on the part of the Government of Bengal to take up the culture, as evinced in the appointment last year of a gentleman who has had considerable experience in America for the express purpose of reporting, after a careful investigation, on the capabilities of the soil and climate of Dacca, and the surrounding districts, for the introduction of the foreign staple. We alluded to this circumstance on a former occasion and we now learn, from the reports which the Deputy-governor has considerately placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Society, and which were submitted at its last meeting, that during the last eight months Mr. Price has been engaged in travelling over various parts of Dacca, Furreedpore Tippera and Bulooah, situated on the Dultussary, Conai, Megna, Burapootra, Luckia, and other rivers in that tract of country, and has seen many spots on which the foreign cotton could be cultivated to advantage, more particulary on the islands situated on the Hottea and Surdeep, as also on other small islands situated on the Hottea river, in consequence of their contiguity to the sea. Some of his experiments have been successful, while others have failed; but in no instance does he appear to have received fresh seed in time to sow at proper season: so, on this very essential point, he may be said to have labored under a great disadvantage, experiencing other minor difficulties incidental to nearly all first attempts at a new culture. Notwithstanding these natural obstacles, he seems to have seen enough to induce him to hold out sanguine hopes that, if advantage can be taken of the proper season he will be able to cultivate the plant to advantage in the Dacca district. In consequence of this favorable opinion, we understand that Government have it in contemplation to commence the work in earnest, by the appropriation of such tracts in the district as, from previous examination, may be considered most fitting for the cultivation of American cotton, and to combine there with a matter of even still greater importance, namely, the increased cultivation and improvement of the indigenous staple.

THE PREVENTION OF EARTHQUAKES.

When the electric origin of earthquakes first occurred to me, I thought it quite possible to prevent them, if a metallic or other good conducting communication could be effected through the temporary or permanent non-conducting strata, so that the electric currents might find a ready passage: I found, subsequently, that this idea had actually been carried into execution. The Chevalier Vivenzio, at the latter end of the last century, being convinced that earthquakes were the results of electric discharges in the earth, through bad or non-conducting media, and, probably, borrowing from the lightning conductor, proposed to fix metallic rods, terminating in a number of points, like a brush, in the ground at as great a depth as possible.

But a better method has been carried into execution. In Naples there is a pyramid erected before a church, under which is a deep well, with several mouths opening about the base. This was made that the water, being a conductor, might form a good electric communication between the strata through which the well is sunk, and thus, acting on the principle of a lightning conductor, draw off the fluid. In the city of Udine, wells and other excavations have been made for the same purpose, and also great numbers in Nola, in the kingdom of Naples. The success of the attempts in Naples and Udine does not appear; but at Nola it seems quite unequivocal, for that city was never known to be damaged by earthquakes.—*Polytechnic Review.*

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN TEXAS.

We found the slave question the principal topic of conversation among the good citizens of Galveston. [Texas.] Many of the latter maintained, that individuals have no right to interfere with their lawful property, and were so indignant with the Abolitionists, that they banished the principal philanthropist from the city. The person in question was conveyed in a boat to the main land, and there turned adrift, to preach to the inhabitants of the woods and prairies. * * * * One of their own most respected townsmen did not escape their wrath. This person having declared himself opposed to the abolition of Slavery, but still inclined to hear arguments *pro* and *con*, was ordered to be silent on the subject. He replied, that it was a free country, where every one had a right to express his opinions. This right was apparenly not acknowledged, for he was put in a boat and sent to the main land. Strange occurrences in a country calling itself free!—*Mrs. Houston's Yacht Voyage to Texas.*

Rev. Sydney Smith's description of himself, from a letter to a correspondent of the New-York American.

"I am seventy-four years old; and being a Canon of St. Paul's, in London, and Rector of a parish in the country, my time is equally divided between town and country. I am living amidst the best society in the metropolis, am at ease in my circumstances, in tolerable health, a mild Whig, a tolerating Churchman, and much given to talking, laughing, and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country—passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy man, having found the world an entertaining world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted to me in it."

We can add a touch or two to the auto-sketch of the witty prebend, who, we think, is one of the men most thought about just now. He is a fat man, weighing probably between two and three hundred pounds, with a head and stomach very *church*-manlike—(that is to say in the proportion of a large church with a small belfry)—a most benevolent yet humorous face, and manners of most un-English boisterousness and cordiality. At a party he is followed about, like a shepherd by his sheep, and we remember once, at his own house, seeing Lord Byron's sister, the Hon. Mrs. LEIGH, one of the laughing flock browsing upon the wit that sprung up around him. One would think, to see him and know his circumstances, that the gods had done their best to make one of the Mr. Smiths perfectly happy.

Mirror.

Zoroaster's Definition of the Supreme Being

He is the first of incorruptibles, eternal, and not created; he is not composed of parts, there is nothing like, or equal to him; he is the author of every good, the sovereign disposer of all order, and of all beauty; he cannot be corrupted by presents; he is the father of justice and equity; he derives his knowledge only from himself; he is the source of all wisdom, and sole author of all nature.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN ENGLAND, is now less rewarded than labor in any other occupation. In allusion to this, at a late cattle show in the neighborhood of Liverpool, a huge placard was posted up with a large woodcut, headed "*An agricultural contrast*," representing a *half-starved laborer* in the act of holding by a chain a *very fat cow*, which seemed to attract general attention. It was in these words:—

THE LIVERPOOL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Beg to announce, *that they will give*

A PRIZE OF FIFTY POUNDS

To that landlord who shall produce off his estate *a full well grown, fat, and contented Agricultural laborer*, living in a decent, well-drained cottage, and *whose children are also well fed and can read and write.*

SIZE OF LONDON.—London is now, beyond all doubt the largest and most populous city in the world. It may somewhat assist the imagination in forming a conception of its immensity, when we reflect that its present population is equal to that of the six New England States, viz.: Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

HEAR, HEAR!—Sheridan once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with the cries of "hear, hear." Brinsley took an opportunity to allude to a well-known political character of the time, who wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where," exclaimed Sheridan, in continuation, and with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave, or a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear," was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wit bowed—thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but the unfortunate subject.

We mentioned the other day that an editorial duel had taken place near New Orleans. A letter received at Louisville, says the parties were one of the editors of the Picayune, and one of the editors of the Courier. The letter says:—"The Courier man's pistol mised fire; the Picayune man's ball grazed the abdomen and, took away the left thumb of the Courier man; the seconds then interfered, and the combatants were reconciled. 'Sir,' said the Courier to the Picayune, 'I am very glad my pistol missed fire.' 'Sir,' replied he of the Picayune, 'so am I.'"

Mirror.

"CUTTING YOUR STICK."—Punch gives the following definition of this phrase:—

"Pilgrims, on setting out on their journey to the Holy Land, went with scrip and staff; but when their vows were accomplished, they cut off branches of palm-trees, which are a common produce of those countries, to use as staff or stick, and brought them as proof of having fulfilled their vows.—Hence, when some pious brother Francis would inquire after some holy brother Paul, who had already departed on his way homeward, the short but ample answer would be—'He has cut his stick.'"

A LESSON.—I never complained of the vicissitudes of fortune, nor murmured at the ordinances of heaven, excepting once, when my feet were bare and I had not the means of procuring shoes. I entered the great mosque, at Cufah, with a heavy heart, when I beheld a man deprived of his feet. I offered up praise and thanksgiving to heaven for its bounty, and bore with patience the want of shoes.—*Sadi.*

A LIVE YANKEE.—The London correspondent of a Boston paper says:—

"I had the pleasure of meeting at Catlin's gallery a native of Lynn, Mass. Mr. John B. Newall, who, however, hails from the boundless West. He has been travelling through France and Belgium, and the greater part of England. His tour was a pedestrian one for the most part, and he speaks of it with enthusiasm. With only a small bundle in his hand, and not twenty words of bad French he trotted along from one town to another on the Continent, and was quite independent of custom-house officers and Government officials, who allowed him frequently to pass gates of towns, supposing him to be a resident."

Associated Agency.

Central Office, 20 Wall Street, (basement,) New-York.

THE attention of persons who are desirous of improving their condition in life, is respectfully invited to the following great bargains now offered in this office.

864 acres of land with improvements, in Lyonsdale, Lewis Co. N. Y. 40 miles north of Utica, with half of the immense water-power of High Falls, on Black River; a large and never-failing stream, with sixty feet fall, with a saw-mill in operation. The whole, or a part will be sold Price for the whole only $12,000.

A farm of 750 acres of the best quality of land in Frederick Co. Virginia, 40 miles from Washington City, in a high state of cultivation, with superior buildings, including stock and farming utensils, for $25,000.

3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, &c. for $37,500.

A large portion of the Town of Mount Carmel, Wabash Co. Illinois, with extensive tracts of land in the vicinity, including two villages, with Houses, Lots, Ferries Coal-Banks, and an abundance of water-power. Water communication by way of the lakes to New-York, and by the Mississippi to New Orleans.

A part of the town of Toolesborough, Louisa Co. Iowa, on the River Mississippi, with several thousand acres of land adjoining.

8,660 acres of first-rate rolling land in Lincoln Co. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 1,000 acres Prarie, the balance timbered land. Price $5,000.

20.000 acres of excellent farming land, very favorably situated in Hampshire Co. Virginia, at $2 an acre.

40,000 acres of choice selected land in Michigan, at $1 an acre.

2 500 acres of land in West Tennessee, Perry Co. will be sold, a great bargain.

60,000 acres, in Fentriss Co. Tennessee, in tracts varying from 1,000 to 5,000 acres each, of good farming land, with Iron, Coal, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Copperas, and water-power.

214,000 acres in Washington, Green, Cock, Sevier, and Blount counties, Tennessee, at 25 cents an acre. On these lands are Iron, Bituminous Coal, Fine Clay for Pottery, Feldspar, Quartz, Lime, Alum, and an inexhaustible supply of water-power.

Several of the above tracts of land are peculiarly adapted to the settlement of industrial Associations.

Also, for sale in this office, a great variety of Farms, Mills, Houses, Town-Lots, &c. in the different Counties of the States of New-York and New Jersey, and in all the Western States and Territories, at the lowest market prices, and with warranted title.

Having 26 Branch offices in the West, 9 in New England, and 4 in Europe, our Associated Agency offers the greatest facilities to persons wishing to buy, sell, or exchange Real Estate. All such are invited to command our services.

A principal object of the Association is, to put in practical operation a plan, by which persons wishing to purchase Real Estate of any description, may, with the least possible delay, trouble, or expense, be informed where they can find property for sale, adapted to their circumstances and wants; and by which the seller and the buyer may be brought together, to make such transactions as may be mutually beneficial.

We have already a rich Register of property for sale, to which we invite the attention of those who wish to purchase Real Estate of any description, or in any part of the country.

We also conduct an Agency for non-resident proprietors of Western Lands.

Agency for *procuring* and for *selling* Patents in the United States and in Europe.

Agency for receiving orders for Arnold's *Superior* Scythe Sharpening Rifles, Price in New-York, $6 a groce.

Agency for effecting insurance against fire in all parts of the Union.

Agency for sale of the Recipe for the genuine Berlin Hams, superior to Westphalias.

Agency for procuring Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

BUFFUM & Co.

Basement Office, 20 Wall Street.

November 28, 1844.—tf.

Graham House, New Arrangement.

ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public, that he has enlarged his Boarding Establishment, known as the

GRAHAM HOUSE, 62 BARCLAY STREET,

by adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of Alcohol and Tobacco, are invited to patronize this house. The vegetable system will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer a mixed diet. Croton shower and warm baths free.

October 17. ROSWELL GOSS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Second Edition.)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new work on Capital Punishment. By Charles Spear. It contains a variety of thrilling and instructive anecdotes; also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union; and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, several instances of the execution of the *innocent*. Facts are drawn from history and observation, and the entire scripture ground has been examined. The work is embellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

Education and Industry!

THE Northampton Association of Education and Industry have appropriated a suitable tenement for the accommodation of 15 or 20 boarding pupils. They will be members of a family, under the care of the Director of Education, assisted by his wife, and other teachers, and will be subject to the same treatment and regulations as pupils who are members of the association. The name of the association indicates the idea of culture, towards the realization of which our efforts will be directed. Systematic, habitual industry is deemed indispensable to education, which should aim at the harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious tendencies in active, practical life.

We shall consider $100 a year as an equivalent for instruction and board; from which a suitable deduction will be made when a pupil comes for several years. The year will commence on the 1st of May, next, and will have no fixed and entire vacation. Pupils will be received for a year at any time.

O. MACK, *Director of Education.*

BROUGHTON MEADO